FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMMENTARY ON BORDER INCIDENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU151429 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 15 Sep 81

["Act Inconsistent with Goodneighborliness and Human Relations"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 15 Sep (BTA)--Under the above headline today's evening issue of "OTECHESTVEN FRONT" carries the following commentary by BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov:

According to an earlier BTA announcement, on August 30th of this year, in the vicinity of the Bulgarian village of Dolna Nevlya, a Yugoslav border fatigue duty opened automatic fire on three Bulgarian nationals fishing in the border river Gaberska. One of the anglers, Kuzman Petrov Andonov, native of the village of Dolna Nevlya, was shot dead.

There is no denying a tragic fact. A man, an innocent Bulgarian national, has been killed. Those who have killed him have been identified, too.

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria protested justifiably and demanded from the Yugoslav Government to punish the perpetrators of his crime. It also demanded the taking of measures not allowing in the future for any incidents of the kind which might have a negative aftermath on the two countries' relations, as well as the idemnification of the victim's relatives.

What was the attitude expressed in the Yugoslav mass communication media? Unfortunately, it was one in the spirit and style of the anti-Bulgarian campaigns often launched in the press of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugolsavia, which favor the arising and maintaining of an atmosphere of hostility and instigation concerning our country. Referring to the version spread by TANJUG, under flashy headings and subheadings, the Yugoslav newspapers "informed" their readers that Bulgarian citizens trespassed the Yugoslav territory, that one of them levelled a sporting gun at a Yugoslav border fatigue who opened fire "in self-defence," that the Bulgarian side refused to cooperate with the joint border committee for investigating the circumstances around the death of the Bulgarian national.

A version lacking any reason. It aims at mispresenting the facts to deceive the public opinion and at pinning the responsibility for this inconsistent act on the victim and on the Bulgarian side.

The facts and material evidence on the case reveal the whole truth of it.

The border river in which the Bulgarina national was killed, is used as a watering-place for cattle, for irrigation and for fishing both by Bulgarian and Yugoslav nationals on both sides of the border. Even if incidentally, by mistake, neglect or ignorance, one of these nationals happens to step over the invisible border line running at the middle of the river, goodneighborliness and human relations call not for shooting him to death but warning him, even detaining him if necessary to clarify the case. But not to shoot on him and then argue whether and with how many centimeters the peacefully working peasant has violated the other country's territory and to prove the good reason of killing him.

In this case no transgression of the border line is proved. The angling Bulgarian national has been fired at suddenly, without any reason, without warning. He was shot dead on Bulgarian territory, near the Bulgarian bank of the small river, where he was fishing with his bare hands, feeling in the scrubs and cavities in the river bank. He was killed througn an atuomatic gun series fired from Yugoslav territory, by a Yugoslav border fatigue hidden in the bushes only a few meters away.

The facts and exhibits are incontestable. In the first place there comes the material evidence which the Yugoslav border fatigue men and then the Yugoslav delegation of the joint sector border committee have tried to cover up in an unfair way.

In the second place there come the eyewitnesses whom the Yugoslav delegation refused to be questioned.

The photographers of the dead man's corpse taken by the Bulgarian delegation in the presence of the Yugoslav one show that the Bulgarian national has been hit by two bullets. The mortal wound is on the left side of the head. The second wound is located on the left leg, again on the left side.

Had the Bulgarian national, according to the allegations of the Yugoslav side, unslung his sporting gun from his shoulder and aimed it at the Yugoslav border fatigue, he would have been shot through the face or through the chest. In other words through the side at which he had been allegedly levelling. The photos corroborate to the eyewitnesses' reports--the Bulgarian national had been shot through all of sudden without suspecting anything, in the moment of angling bent near the river on the Bulgarian bank. The shooting had come from the left, from the Yugoslav border fatigue hidden in the bushes on the Yugoslav bank.

The photos taken witness to the trails left by the blood-stained corpse taken out of the water near the Bulgarian bank dragged away to the Yugoslav bank so that the account of his being killed on the Yugoslav border be maintained. In spite of the repeated protests of the Bulgarian delegation, the members of the Yugoslav delegation had tried to cover up those trails and the footprints of the Yugoslav border guard who had dragged the corpse.

The photos also reveal that the corpse was wet throughout. Consequently he had been shot through not on dry land on Yugoslav territory as alleged by the Yugoslav side but in the water near the Bulgarian bank from where he had been dragged away.

Indicative is the behavior of the Yugoslav delegation which had insisted tenaciously that the incident is investigated in the night, on August 30, disregarding the Bulgaro-Yugoslav agreement on the way of investigating and resolving the border trespasses which unambiguously stipulates the investigation to be carried out in the day, in the daylight.

On the next day, August 31, at the meeting of the two delegations of the joint sector border committee, the Yugoslav delegation did not agree to carry out a joint investigation into the incident under the Bulgaro-Yugoslav agreement. On the Yugoslav part it was stated that the two delegations were to carry out an independent investigation instead of a joint one.

The Yugoslav delegation did not agree to interrogate and give a hearing to the eyewitnesses--the friends of the killed. They did not agree to the interrogation of the Yogoslav soldiers who fired at the three Bulgarian citizens.

Here is the essence of the evidence of the eyewitnesses who went out angling on Sunday, August 30:

Eyewitness Krustyu Mitev says: "I am a pensioner and I am fond of going out in the open in the days off and when angling and fishing is allowed. We have been angling in this border river for about three hours but we stuck rigidly to the Bulgarian territory. We caught about 3-4 kg of fish. At a given moment when we were in the river close to the Bulgarian bank, an automatic gun series was fired at us by the Yugoslav border guard. At the very opening of the fire I thrust myself in the water and lay low. While laying down I turned round and saw that Kuzo (Kuzman Petrov Andonov) did not manage to lie down. He fell down somewhat unnaturally and I saw blood flowing in the water. The river was clear and it was immediately coloured by Kuzo's blood. The Yugoslav border guard fired directly at us with the aim of killing us without any information of warning. Then they pulled Kuzo out and dragged him on to their bank and placed him on the alluvium of a ravine flowing into the river Gaberska. I told them: "Have you any conscience? Why did you kill the man?" Kuzo lay in the small river, his head placed on the alluvium until the Yugoslav border guard dragged his corpse on the Yugoslav territory.

Witness Stoyan Delchev--a driver: "We were moving among our bank.

"That day we did not see any Yugoslav border guard before the shooting at us was opened. They fired series of automatic shots at us and killed Kuzo without any warning".

This is the truth. The version disseminated by the Yugoslav side is absolutely unacceptable. It is an attempt, inconsistent with the good-neighborly relations and the international legal norms, to falsify the facts. This is a road to nowhere.

There can hardly be found anyone in Yugoslavia who would believe sincerely that the three Bulgarian nationals-anglers had posed a threat to the Yugoslav state's security, so that this security had to be defended through bloodshed.

One cannot help asking the question: Is this not a next in a series attempt to shift the blame for the plenty of blood from the sick on the healthy head--the blood shed recently always in the name of this security? Who needs bloodsheds, bloodsheds of peaceful nationals at that?

Our fraternal neighboring peoples need not this. They are interested in the two neighboring socialist states' strengthening their goodneighborliness, friendship and cooperation. Obviously, however, this is not in the interest of certain circles in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who are seeking to sow mistrust and enmity. Obviously, their aims are unclean. One cannot sow enmity claiming adherence to friendship.

The mutual interests of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia require making every possible effort to render whatever happens in their relations of the kind of the tragic incident on August 30, impossible. This, however, must be an obligation equally committing for both sides.

PROTEST RALLIES AGAINST POLISH SOLIDARITY CONTINUE

AU151852 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Summary] At meetings attended by thousands of workers, the collectives of numerous Bulgarian enterprises "expressed their concern and alarm at events in Poland." The working people are protesting against the decisions of the trade union congress and against the so-called "appeal to East European peoples."

The collective of the Burgas petrochemical plant workers approved a letter to the Polish workers read by Drazho Atanasov, hero of socialist labor. The letter denounces the "attempt at gross interference in the domestic affairs of socialist countries." The workers of the Vratsa textile combine also express their indignation. Ivanka Pavlova, a worker of the plant, took the floor at a rally. She stated as follows: "The organizers of the Solidarity trade union and authors of the appeal to East European peoples are recommending an export of counterrevolution. We know that such attempts are doomed to fail. This is why we resolutely reject the provocation addressed from the rostrum of this disgraceful congress."

On the same occasion a rally was held at the Botevgrad scientific research plant for semiconductors and technical equipment.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON ZHIVKOV BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

Telegram From Hungary

AU121633 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, has received the following telegram from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, from Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidium:

Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, our working people and ourselves, we congratulate you most sincerely on the occasion of your 70th birthday.

The Hungarian communists and working people are acquainted with and highly appreciate your activities which you have been performing for over a quarter of a century at the head of the Bulgarian communists and Bulgarian people for the socialist development of Bulgaria, for expanding cooperation between the community of socialist countries, as well as for the consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers movement, and for the cause of peace and security in the world. Your name is closely linked to the successes achieved by the fraternal Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society.

We wish you good health and many more successes in the prosperous development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as in consolidating the fraternal friendship existing between our two parties, countries and peoples.

Message From Castro

AU112054 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, has received the following telegram from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and State Council as well as Council of Ministers chairman of the Republic of Cuba:

Dearest Comrade Zhivkov,

It is with great satisfaction and joy that I convey to you the most ardent, fraternal congratulations on your 70th birthday.

The Communist Party, the government and people of the Republic of Cuba highly appreciate your selfless efforts devoted to the progress and development of the fraternal Bulgarian people, for the cause of socialism and world peace.

Our people highly appreciate your personal contribution to the development of relations of fruitful cooperation between our two countries, relations which serve as an example of internationalism, as well as your contribution to the consolidation of the fraternal friendship which links us.

In connection with this happy event, I would like to assure you of my most sincere feelings and express my confidence that the indestructible friendship between Cuba and Bulgaria will constantly strengthen.

Mongolia's Tsedenbal Greetings

AU112057 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] Yumjagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, has sent the following telegram to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

Highly esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov,

I take the liberty, on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, as well as on my own behalf, to convey most sincere and ardent congratulations to you on your 70th birthday.

The working people in Mongolia and the Mongolian communists deeply respect you as a loyal son of the Bulgarian people, as the remarkable leader of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as an outstanding functionary of the international communist and workers movement, as a firm Marxist-Leninist and consistent internationalist, as an indefatigable champion of Bulgarian-Mongolian friendship.

On the occasion of your glorious anniversary, permit me, esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, to wish you with all my heart vigorous health, a long life and great new successes in your fruitful work devoted to the further prosperity and well-being of the fraternal Bulgarian people, in the interest of consolidating the unity and cooperation existing between the socialist community countries and in the interest of ensuring a lasting peace and calm throughout the world.

COMMINIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING KUWAITI AMIR VISIT

LD121140 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Sep 81 p 1, 2

[Joint Communique on the visit of His Highness Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah to the People's Republic of Bulgaria]

[Text] At the invitation of the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, His Excellency Todor Zhivkov, the amir of the state of Kuwait, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah paid an official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria 10-12 September 1981.

The great guest was given a warm welcome expressing the feeling of friendship between the Bulgarian and Kuwait peoples.

In an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding official talks were held between the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, His Excellency Todor Zhivkov, and the amir of the state of Kuwait, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

During these talks the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and exchanged views on current international issues of mutual interest.

On behalf of the people of Kuwait and himself his highness the amir extended friendly greetings to the Bulgarian people on occasion of the 1300th anniversary of the founding of the state of Bulgaria.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the rapid progress in their bilateral relations, and reaffiremd pledges to continue their efforts to develop this growth in relations in the various spheres of cooperation. They reviewed the growth of economic relations between their respective countries, and noted with satisfaction the rapid development in the relations of cooperation between them in the economic and commercial fields. They also noted that the continued development of the Kuwaiti and Bulgarian economies provides opportunities for increasing and diversifying cooperation between the two countries on the basis of mutual benefit.

The two sides expressed their desire and readiness to increase cooperation between them in the fields of agriculture, foods industry, health, tourism, communications, contacts, and basic structure, as well as in the financial, and commercial spheres.

The two sides discussed the possibilities of joint financing of some projects in the aforementioned fields. The two sides agreed on the means of consolidating and developing economic and commercial cooperation between Kuwait and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They stressed that the Kuwaiti-Bulgarian mixed commission in the field of trade should continue its efforts to increase and expand cooperation in a manner which is beneficial to both countries.

The two sides expressed profound anxiety over the deterioration of the international situation, and stressed the necessity of the continuation of all efforts to consolidate peace and security in the world, reduce international tension, and halt the arms race particularly in the field of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction; and also to put an end to the hotbeds of tension, colonialism and all forms of racial discrimination. They also expressed their strong conviction that international relatiions should be based on mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs and the nonuse of force, as well as to respect sovereignty, independence and regional safety.

The two sides called for constructive, frank and serious dialogue among states in the fields of disarmament and the basic international questions. In this connection they stressed the importance of consolidating the role of the United Nations in solving the international problems. The two sides welcomed all efforts aiming at consolidating and strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

The two sides noted with extreme concern the deteriorating situation in the Middle East as a result of Israel's continued aggressive and expansionist policy against the Arab peoples and states. They reaffirmed that the just and permanent solution of the Middle East problem can only be based on the realization of the firm and national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to establish its own independent state on its land and securing the comprehensive withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967. In this connection the two sides pledged to continue their backing of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the necessity of the PLO's participation in all efforts being made to find a just and permanent solution in the Middle East.

The Kuwaiti side expressed its appreciation for the stances of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in support of the Arab issues. In this connection the two sides expressed their strong condemnation of the aggressive Israeli practices against Lebanon and Israel's continued attempts to interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs and the continuation of Israel's barbaric aggressions against innocent people and its violation of Lebanon's territorial safety. They stressed the necessity of backing all efforts aimed at realizing peace and stability in Lebanon and at preserving its security, sovereignty, independence, and territorial safety and unity under its legitimate authority.

The two sides reaffiremd that the preservation of security and peace in the Gulf region is the responsibility of the Gulf states alone without any foreign interference.

The two sides expressed their extreme anxiety over the continuation of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, and expressed their hope to reach a peaceful solution for this problem.

The two sides reaffirmed the necessity of the speedy implementation of the UN declaration on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

In the course of their review of the international economic situation, the two sides reaffirmed the importance of increasing the development of the developing countries. They expressed the need for making greater efforts to establish a new international economic system on the basis of justice, democracy and equality as well as guaranteeing the sovereignty of all states over their natural resources.

The two sides expressed their great appreciation for the results of the visit of the amir of Kuwait, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They also expressed their confidence that this visit will develop and strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation in the interest of both countries.

The amir of the state of Kuwait, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, expressed his profound appreciation to the Bulgarian people and leaders for the warm welcome he received. His highness has extended an invitation to the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, His Excellency Todor Zhivkov, to pay an official visit to the state of Kuwait. The invitation was accepted, welcomed and appreciated.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO CITES GREETINGS TO DPRK LEADERS

AU121708 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 81 pp 1-8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, as well as to Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the State Administration Council:

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK, we convey on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria as well as on behalf of all Bulgarian people and ourselves the most sincere congratulations and wishes to the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, to the DPRK Administration Council, to the Korean people and to you personally.

The establishment of the rule of workers and peasants on the territory of Korea, implemented as a result of the liberation mission of the Soviet Army in the Far East, and as a result of the selfless revolutionary struggle waged by the people of Korea, headed by the communists, opened a new era in Korea's history.

For the Korean people the past decades have been ones of trials and heroism, of basic social changes and of selfless efforts for the sake of socialism. Thanks to the heroism and patriotic endurance of the Korean people, the leading role played by the Korean Workers Party, the international assistance and support of the worldwide socialist system, and the solidarity of all progressive mankind, the DPRK succeeded within a short period in overcoming the heavy consequences of war, became one of the countries with a developed industry and agriculture, and distinguished itself by considerable achievements in education, culture and the people's prosperity.

The Bulgarian people sincerely rejoice at the achievements of Korean working people in the socialist construction of the DPRK and wish them even greater new successes in implementing the decisions of the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress. Loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the communists and working people in Bulgaria support the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of South Korea and for the implementation of the country's peaceful reunification on a democratic basis.

We take advantage of the opportunity to express satisfaction with the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples, and to confirm our confidence in the further intensification and expansion of the joint struggle against imperialism and reaction for the consolidation of peace and the triumph of the great cause of socialism and communism.

SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH RWANDA SIGNED

AU151917 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 15 Sep (BTA)--The first agreement between Bulgaria and Rwanda for scientific and cultural cooperation was signed here today. The agreement lays the foundations of the relations in culture, science, education, art and the mass media.

Forthcoming is the exchange of artistic companies, films, exhibitions. Experience will be exchanged in the cultural sphere. Students from Rwanda will study in Bulgaria.

REPORTAGE OF HUSAK'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

Husak Dinner Toast 10 Sep

AU141631 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Toast delivered by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, in Addis Ababa on 10 September at a gala dinner given in honor of the visiting CSSR party and state delegation by Ethiopia's Mengistu Haile Mariam]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, dear Ethiopian friends and comrades!

Permit me in the name of the Czechoslovak delegation and in my own name sincerely and from the bottom of my heart to thank you, comrade chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for the Organizing of the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] for the invitation to visit your country and take part in this year's celebrations of the day of the revolution. The warm comradely reception, the attention and care with which we have been surrounded since our first steps on the soil of socialist Ethiopia reaffirm our conviction that we are in a country of good friends, whose people are yearning for life in peace, in a free and independent fatherland.

We are glad that our visit is taking place at the time when the valiant Ethiopian people, and with them the entire world public, are recalling the seventh anniversary of the victory of a revolution which opened a new stage in the history of your country, a stage of building a new, just social system, a society devoid of exploitation, ensuring the working people's dignified life.

Dear comrades, permit me in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and the people of Czechoslovakia, as well as in my own name, to congratulate you and through you the people of your valiant country on the successes which you have achieved on your revolutionary path.

We sincerely rejoice together with you over these results. The Ethiopian people have shown a firm determination and great sacrifices when implementing the program of the national democratic revolution, when defending their revolutionary accomplishments against the attacks of enemies, and when consolidating the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country.

The profound political and socioeconomic changes in the life of Ethiopian society which have been implemented in that short span of time correspond to the interests of the broad strata of the working people, who are strengthening their faith in and conviction about the correctness of the path embarked upon. Orientation toward developing the country's economic base, efforts for improving people's living conditions, for raising their education and culture, are an indivisible part of these changes. By its consistent anti-imperialist policy and by its support for nations' liberation struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid, socialist Ethiopia has become a firm part of the vanguard of free Africa and of the world's progressive and peace forces.

Esteemed Ethiopian comrades, on this occasion I would like to assure you again that in your struggle for concluding the national democratic revolution, the reconstruction of society on the principles of scientific socialism and in the struggle against reactionary forces, you can fully rely on the solidarity and support of the CSSR and its people.

Our mutual relations have their roots in the deep traditions of the common struggle of the Czechoslovak and Ethiopian people against fascism. The victory of the Ethiopian revolution in 1974 has created prerequisites for these traditions to deepen even more. On this foundation, mutual cooperation has been developing between our countries, as well as the common course in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Comrade chairman, an important impetus in this respect was your visit to the CSSR 3 years ago, a visit I very much like to remember. I note with pleasure that the principles which we anchored in the declaration on the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries on that occasion and the other results of our talks are being successfully fulfilled. In recent years much has been done for the cooperation between our countries to become ever richer, ever more fruitful and more beneficial for both sides. Relations in the political sphere, in the field of science, culture, education and in many spheres of social life have deepened even more. Czechoslovak-Ethiopian economic and scientific-technical cooperation has an important place in them. The characteristic feature of Czechoslovak-Ethiopian relations is mutual respect, solidarity, friendship and cordial cooperation.

We want to consistently follow that path in the future also. In the past years we have achieved good results. We want to continue and expand our cooperation in all spheres.

We see possibilities especially in increasing goods exchange, but also in searching for new forms of mutual economic relations, which would even better help to satisfy our countries' needs.

We are convinced that the current visit of the CSSR party and state delegation in socialist Ethiopia will yield new stimuli, and will create an even broader basis for the development of mutual beneficial relations. In that we attach great importance to the treaty of friendship and cooperation and to the documents which we will sign at the end of the visit. We are convinced that they actively serve the cause of peace and international understanding, and the further development of mutual relations in accordance with the interests of our nations.

Esteemed comrade chairman, sincerely and from the bottom of my heart I thank you for the words of recognition about our socialist fatherland and the working people of Czechoslovakia. This spring, at the 16th CPCZ Congress, we assessed the results which we achieved in the past period in building a socialist society. The material base of our country has further strengthened, industrial and agricultural production has increased, and science and technology are developing. We also achieved positive results as to strengthening social certainties, and raising the standard of living, education and culture of the people.

We keep emphasizing that the basic condition and prerequisite of these good results is the fact that the Marxist-Leninist CPCZ has been standing for 60 years now at the head of our working people's struggle. The policy of our party is consistently governed by the interests of our people and therefore has their full trust and support.

Internationally, our certainties rest on the friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. They are based on solidarity with the progressive forces of the whole world.

Esteemed comrades, the CSSR and its people are firmly loyal to the ideals of peace and freedom of nations. Therefore they resolutely condemn the escalated attempts of imperialism to undermine the process of detente, to begin a new round of arms race, to create new hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world and to interfere in internal affairs of other states. It is natural that we devote primary attention to the development of the situation on the European Continent. The Czechoslovak people resolutely reject the dangerous plans of imperialist forces, whose realization would even further increase the threat of an armed conflict. Therefore the CSSR actively supports the constructive USSR proposals aimed at resolving outstanding international problems, whose adoption would contribute to strengthening peace and security in Europe and other parts of the world.

We are in favor of the liquidation of hotbeds of tension on the African Continent, of peaceful solution to contentious problems among African states and of development of their cooperation. We value the contribution of the OAU, which helps this goal.

Czechoslovakia is in absolute solidarity with the struggle of the African nations against the South African regime, which constitutes the last stronghold of colonial and racist oppression in Africa. The people of the People's Republic of Angola, who are heroically opposing armed aggression and the threat to the sovereignty of their country from the Republic of South Africa, have our full support. Our solidarity is with the fighting Namibian people. We resolutely condemn the support and continuing cooperation of the Western states, especially the United States, with the South African regime, as well as the military provocations of imperialism, its attempts at political, economic and military pressure and intimidation of the countries of Africa and Asia.

We support peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East, aggravated by the continuing aggressive Israeli attacks on Lebanon and other Arab countries. We see the path to achieving this goal in a consistent implementation of UN resolutions. We welcome and fully support the proposal submitted by the Soviet Union for the convocation of an international conference on the solution of the Middle East problems, participated in by all involved parties.

Every day brings new events which confirm our conviction about the necessity to further strengthen the bond between the states of the socialist community and the African and Asian countries, and all progressive anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, disarmament, freedom and independence of nations, against neocolonialism and racism.

Esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, dear Ethiopian comrades!

In conclusion, from the bottom of my heart permit me to wish you, the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Council of Ministers and the COPWE, as well as to all people of our country many successes and new victories in the further all-round development of socialist Ethiopia.

Permit me to toast:

--To the health of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the COPWE,

--To new victories of the people of Ethiopia in building a new society in their country,

--To the further development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and socialist Ethiopia and their people,

--To the unity of the forces of peace and progress in the world,

--To your health, comrades and friends!

Delegates at Talks

AU141813 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by Jarmila Houfova, Milan Madr on beginning of talks between supreme CSSR and Ethiopian representatives in Addis Ababa on 10 September: "Jointly for Peace and Progress"]

[Excerpt] The CSSR party-state delegation is comprised of Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CSSR Government; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of foreign affairs; Col Gen Miloslav Blahnik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, first deputy of the CSSR national defense minister and chief of staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army; Vratislav Vajnar, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary; Bohumil Urban, CSSR foreign trade minister; and Libor Pecl, CSSR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia.

The delegation of socialist Ethiopia is comprised of Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, general secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE]; Berhanu Bayeh, member of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and member of the Executive Committee of the COPWE Central Committee; Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, member of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, member of the Executive Committee of the COPWE Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia; Dinka Tesfaye, member of the Executive Committee of the COPWE Central Committee and minister of industry of socialist Ethiopia; Brig Gen Haile Giorgis Habte-Mariam, chief of the general staff of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia and member of the COPWE Central Committee; Wollie Chekol, member of the COPWE Central Committee and minister of external trade of socialist Ethiopia; Assefa Tilahun, minister of mines, energy and water resources; and Berhanu Jember, ambassador of socialist Ethiopia to the CSSR.

Friendship Treaty

AU151328 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Sep 81 p 1

["Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the CSSR and Socialist Ethiopia"--signed in Addis Ababa on 13 September]

[Text] The CSSR and socialist Ethiopia, proceeding from the traditional relations of close friendship, cooperation and anti-imperialist solidarity between the two countries,

Convinced that the further strenthening of friendship and consolidation of mutual comprehensive cooperation agrees with the interests of the people of both countries,

Realizing that the unity of all revolutionary forces and cooperation between the socialist and developing countries are important factors for the consolidation of the independence of the countries which have freed themselves from foreign domination and exploitation,

Resolved to continue to contribute to the cause of international peace and security, to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racialism and apartheid in all its forms and manifestations, against domination and oppression, to contribute to the cohesion of the forces struggling for social progress in the world,

Reaffirming their loyalty to the principles and aims of the UN Charter,

Proceeding from the declaration on the relations of friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and socialist Ethiopia of 2 December 1978,

Attaching great importance to the further development and consolidation of their mutual relations,

Have decided to conclude this treaty and have agreed on the following:

Article 1

The high contracting parties will, in accordance with the principles of proletarian internationalism, further deepen relations of mutual friendship and solidarity. They will develop all-round cooperation based on respect for state sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence, equality and noninterference in internal affairs.

Article 2

The high contracting parties will in all ways endeavor to broaden and intensify mutually beneficial bilateral and multilateral economic, trade, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation on a long-term basis with a view to contributing to increasing the well-being of the peoples of both countries.

Article 3

The high contracting parties will develop an all-round cooperation and exchange of experience in the sphere of science, culture, education, the health service, literature, art, films, television, radio, the press, physical education, sports and tourism and in other spheres, with a view to better understanding the life, work and achievements of the peoples of the two countries.

Article 4

The high contracting parties will continue to endeavor consistently to implement the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, and to broaden and deepen the process of detente in international relations, to achieve general and total disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. With these aims in mind, they will also actively implement the solving of all international conflicts by peaceful means without violating the rights of states, defined by the UN Charter, for individual and collective self-defense.

Article 5

The high contracting parties will continue to support the struggle against the forces of imperialism and for the total liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid in all their forms and manifestations.

They will always demonstrate active solidarity with and support for the movement of the nonaligned countries in this struggle, and they will support all nations fighting for freedom, independence, sovereignty and social progress, for the right of nations to decide on their national resources and their utilization themselves, and for the creation of a new international economic order based on equality and justice.

Article 6

The high contracting parties will continue to actively contribute to the ensuring, maintaining and strengthening of international peace and security, and to the efforts to prevent the plans, plots and attacks of the enemies of peace, and the aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction.

They reconfirm their loyalty to strict adherence to the principles of the inviolability of state borders and territorial integrity as the most important prerequisite for the preservation of peace and security.

Article 7

The high contracting parties will consult each other on important international questions that affect the interests of both countries and on problems of their mutual relations.

Article 8

The high contracting parties will solve all problems which may arise in interpreting or implementing this treaty by way of bilateral negotiations and in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding.

Article 9

The high contracting parties declare that this treaty does not affect obligations arising from the international treaties binding both countries.

Article 10

On the day on which this treaty goes into effect the treaty of friendship and cooperation, concluded in Addis Ababa on 11 December 1959, loses its validity.

Article 11

This treaty is subject to ratification and will become effective as from the date the ratification documents are exchanged, which will be done as soon as possible.

Article 12

This treaty will be in force for a period of 20 years from the date of validity and will be automatically extended by a further 5 years unless one of the high contracting parties informs the other high contracting party in writing at least 12 months before the expiration of the current term of its intention to terminate the validity of the treaty.

Given in Addis Ababa on 13 September 1981 in two originals, each in the Czech and Amharic languages, all texts having equal validity.

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak

For Socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam

HUSAK 'SATISFIED' WITH DISCUSSIONS IN PDRY

LD152202 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 15 Sep 81

[By CETEKA correspondent]

[Text] Aden, 15 Sep (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak expressed his satisfaction at the results of the discussions with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and president of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in an interview for the Aden daily 14 October today.

The discussions between the Czechsolovak and Yemeni delegations reconfirmed the identity of opinions and the preparedness of the two parties and states to continue the development of cooperation to the benefit of traditional friendship of the two countries, he said, stressing that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will be an important contribution to this development.

The Czechoslovak president underlined that friendship and bilateral cooperation correspond with the vital interests of the two countries' people, and serve the ideas of the struggle for the strengthening of the security of nations and for world peace, the daily said.

All Yemeni media of mass information dealt today with the visit of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

CTK CITES RUDE PRAVO ON HAIG VISIT TO WEST GERMANY

LD150923 Prague CTK in English 0802 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 15 Sep (CTK)--Last week's visit of U.S. Secretary of State General Haig to West Germany shows "that the American hide-and-seek game with its allies continues and that this time he was mainly acting as an advocate of the neutron bomb," RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

"Haig was promising consultations with the allies before the deployment of the new lethal weapon, but few people in West Germany are now ready to believe this after latest experience with the United States... Haig's arrival only increased the fears of the progressive public that Reagan's course is becoming ever more dangerous and threatening not only West Germany, but detente in general," the daily wrote. It was not chance that the inspection tour took the U.S. secretary of state to Bonn. Washington is well aware that the anti-war movement has also gained a strong base in the Federal Republic. Therefore, the Schmidt government has been called to somehow deal with the movement and then start a "persuasion campaign" towards the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium.

Haig was not only bringing orders of the White House, but was also to take away the most recent information whether the present SPD-FDP coalition government is able to enforce more 'sacrifices' in favour of armament.

ANTI-CZECHOSLOVAK CAMPAIGN IN AUSTRIA CRITICIZED

LD120954 Prague CTK in English 0803 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 12 Sep (CETEKA)--"Good neighborly relations are inconsistent with malignant words and slandering, not to speak of offences," the daily RUDE PRAVO said today in connection with the sharp anti-Czechoslovak campaign launched in Austria by certain part of the mass media in the past few days. The campaign followed the postponement of the planned visit to Austria by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak. Although the postponement of the visit, which is nothing unusual in international relations, was agreed on by both sides, some of Austrian papers responded to this announcement with wrathful and sometimes even extremely hostile attacks against Czechoslovakia.

The preparation of the visit was from the Czechoslovak side an indisputable proof of good will and willingness to continue the mutually beneficial trend, the daily said and stressed that the policy of good neighborly relations is in mutual interest. An identical stand has been several times expressed also by the Austrian Government indicating that Austria's relations towards Socialist Czechoslovakia will develop in this needed and desirable spirit. However, the anti-Czechoslovak campaigns of the mass media are hardly in harmony with this stand.

"Czechoslovakia wishes really good-neighborly relations with Austria," the daily said stressing that it nevertheless "cannot remain deaf and will not be indifferent to heckling provocations which disturb mutual relations and harm the interests of the people of the two states."

ANGOLAN DELEGATION ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD150414 Prague CTK in English 1821 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 14 Sep (CETEKA)--An Angolan delegation headed by the state secretary for cooperation, Paulino Pinto Joao, arrived here for a working visit today. The delegation was met by the deputy head of the International Department of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vladimir Janku.

BILAK RECEIVES VISITING SYRIAN CP DELEGATION

LD152044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a Syrian Communist Party delegation led by the general secretary of the party's Central Committee, Khalid Bakdash. The representatives of the two parties briefed each other on their activities and examined the possibility of a further strengthening and deepening (?of mutual relations). At the same time they exchanged views on topical international problems and on developments in the international communist and workers' movement.

LENART RECEIVES SOVIET AVIATION DELEGATION

LD151335 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Josef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received a Soviet delegation headed by Ivan Silayev, minister of aviation industry, in Bratislava today. In a friendly talk, they discussed the state of preparation for an intergovernmental agreement on air transport between Czechoslovakia and the USSR and the possibility of Slovak engineering plants participating in broader cooperation in the aircraft industry.

BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY, ZHIVKOV BIRTHDAY OBSERVED

Greetings to Bulgaria

AU101345 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Bulgaria"]

[Text] Prague, 8 Sep (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the following telegram to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, congratulating them on the occasion of the People's Republic of Bulgaria's National Day:

Dear comrades, in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the government and people of the CSSR as well as in our own name, we are sending you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and all fraternal Bulgarian people cordial comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on the occasion of the national day--the 37th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria and the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state.

By the victory of the socialist revolution, Bulgaria has entered the most important and decisive stage of its historical development since the beginning of Bulgarian statehood. In the CSSR, we highly esteem the results achieved by the Bulgarian people in the course of the period of building a socialist society. Under BCP leadership, profound socio-economic changes have taken place in the country which has grown into an advanced industrial and agricultural state with a growing material and social standard of life for the people. The efforts of the Bulgarian people to implement the conclusions of the 12th party congress are the guarantee of the further successful socialist development of Bulgaria.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a firm link of the socialist community. By its peace-loving foreign policy, it contributes considerably to deepening fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation among the member-states of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA in the common struggle for peace, security, detente and progress in the world.

We highly value the fact that relations, friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and BCP, between both our states and peoples, are developing successfully on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We are convinced that these relations, the indestructible and firm friendship of both our countries with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, will continue to strengthen and deepen in the interest of the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian people, and the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and cooperation among nations.

Dear comrades, we wish you, the Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people many successes in building an advanced socialist society in your fatherland.

Husak Congratulates Zhivkov

LD062116 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a letter of congratulations to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on his 70th birthday.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, all Czechoslovak people and on his own behalf, Comrade Husak cordially congratulated him on his important life jubilee. The letter says that Czechoslovak communists and all our working people highly respect Comrade Todor Zhivkov as the leading representative of the fraternal Bulgarian Communist Party, an important statesman and leading representative of the international communist and workers' movement, devoted patriot and internationalist, who has devoted all his life to the revolutionary fight against capitalism and fascism and for the victory of socialism in Bulgaria. The long-term selfless and creative work of Comrade Todor Zhivkov is inseparably linked with the successes achieved by the Bulgarian working people under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party, in the construction of the socialist society in its country, in the strengthening of the international authority of Bulgaria in the joint struggle for permanent peace, security and cooperation between nations.

The letter to Comrade Todor Zhivkov further says: We appreciate your tireless endeavor for the development of friendship and bonds of alliance with the Soviet Union, for the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, the international communist and workers' movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are pleased at your sincere relations with Socialist Czechoslovakia, and with the people of our country, and we highly praise your personal contribution to the development of the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our two parties and countries, between the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian people.

In recognition of these merits of yours, a high Czechoslovak state distinction has been awarded to you on the proposal of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee--the Klement Gottwald Order. Allow me to congratulate you on this award from the bottom of my heart, in my own name and on behalf of the Central Committee.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, I wish you good health, personal happiness and many new successes in your responsible work in the construction of a developed socialist society in your country, the letter of congratulations from Comrade Gustav Husak to Comrade Todor Zhivkov concludes.

Gottwald Order Awarded

AU081236 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Prague, 6 September (CTK)--On the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, CSSR President Gustav Husak has awarded the Order of Klement Gottwald to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The high Czechoslovak state distinction has been awarded to Comrade Todor Zhivkov in recognition of his personal contribution to the development of relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the BCP, between the CSSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic and between the people of the two countries.

LEADERS GREET DPRK COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU101355 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 81 p 1

[CTK report: "On DPRK's National Day"]

[Text] Prague, 8 Sep (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the following telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party, DPRK president and chairman of the DPRK Central People's Committee, and to DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok, congratulating them on the occasion of the DPRK's national day:

Esteemed comrades, in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the government and the people of the CSSR and in our own name, we are sending you, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, the Central People's Committee, the Administrative Council and all people of the DPRK comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on your country's national day--the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

We in the CSSR hold in sincere esteem the results of the construction efforts of the Korean people, achieved under the leadership of the party, since the founding of the DPRK on the path of building socialist society in their country.

We are convinced that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the CPCZ and the Korean Workers Party and between our two countries will continue to develop on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of the Czechoslovak and Korean people, of our common goals in building socialism, in the struggle for strengthening peace, the security of nations and progress in the world.

We wish you and all Korean people many successes in the implementation of the conclusions of the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party, in building socialist society and in the endeavors for a peaceful unification of your country.

CATHOLIC MILITANTS' TRIAL SET; DISSIDENTS ARRESTED

For 'Illegal Trade'

NC102127 Paris AFP in English 1958 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 10 Sep (AFP)--Six Czechoslovak Catholic militants, including two priests, will stand trial starting September 28 for "illegal trade" in religious books.

The group, to be tried in the central city of Olomouc, Northern Moravia province, face from six months to three years in prison. Two are signatories of the Charter 77 human rights manifesto.

All but one of the group were arrested in September 1979, then released four months later. Police had discovered reproduction material and large quantities (?of art) at the home of one defendant, Jan Krumpholc, 54, a former printer who served an 11-year prison term starting in 1949 for "treason."

The priests are Erantisek Lizna, 40, a Jesuit who has been forbidden to exercise and who has been in jail since his arrest in July for "preaching inexact news harmful to the interest of the republic," and Rudolf Smahel, 30, the parish priest of [word indistinct] in Southern Moravia since 1977.

The other accused are: Josef Adamek, 67, who directed a Catholic literature distribution cooperative from [number indistinct] to 1971, Josef Vlech, who was sentenced to death in 1950 for "treason" but served only 10 years, and someone identified as Odstrcil.

Charter 77 Members

LD111628 Hamburg DPA in German 1523 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Vienna, 11 Sep (DPA)--Police in Prague on Thursday arrested six members of the "committee for the defense of those unjustly accused." Emigre circles in Vienna today claim that they met two other civil rights campaigners in a private apartment. Among those arrested is also one of the Charter 77 spokesmen, the Catholic priest Vaclav Maly.

10-12 PERCENT GRAIN PRODUCTION SHORTFALL NOTED

LD142110 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Excerpts] A meeting of the regional CPCZ secretaries responsible for party work in agriculture met in Prague today to discuss measures arising from losses in planned grain production and the worsening external economic conditions. It was pointed out at the meeting that the few thousand hectares of grain still to be harvested amount to less than 1 percent of the total grain acreage. Let us examine this year's harvest: The demanding task to produce 11 million tons of grain will not be fulfilled. The shortfall is estimated at 10-12 percent. What does this mean? Naturally, the supplies of flour-based products to the market will not be affected, since approximately 3.1 million tons are needed for this purpose. A sufficient quantity of seed grain for the next year has also been secured--about 700,000 tons. The entire shortfall affects livestock production.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE LETTER URGES ENERGY SAVING

AU111350 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Substantially Reducing Energy Consumption"]

[Excerpt] The deliberations of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the adopted Main Guidelines for Economic and Social Development in the CSSR 1981-85 have underscored the importance of the rationalization of fuels and energy consumption. The need to expand and step up activity in this respect has again been recalled by a letter of the party Central Committee, sent to all CPCZ regional, city, district and ward committiees. "It is necessary," the letter says, "resolutely and without delay to intensify the struggle for maximum economy, intensive rationalization and thriftiness when using fuels and energy, with the necessary sense of priorities and efficiency to ensure the development and construction of the fuel-energy base and adopt measures that are necessary to ensure a smooth supply of fuels and energy in the upcoming winter period and throughout the whole of next year."

The plan for this year counted with far-reaching tasks in the conservation of fuels and energy. Despite this, other very important measures have also been adopted. It has been decided to save an additional 670 million kilowatt hours of electricity by reducing large-scale consumers' consumption, by reducing the consumption of electricity by public power plants--including the pumped-storage [precerpavaci] powerplants, by reducing the consumption by factory powerplants and by reducing the losses in the distribution network. The individual sectors' limit of brown coal consumption has been reduced by a total of 665,000 tons in favor of deliveries to powerplants. Also the validity of the measure aimed at the saving of electricity by small-scale consumers-socialist organizations has been extended, which sets the consumption limit at 94 percent of the consumption in the previous comparable period. These and other measures are resolving two problems at the same time--ensuring the functioning of the national economy with a lower energy consumption and further increasing its effectiveness through lower expenditure for the purchase of fuels and energy, whose wholesale prices are beginning to play a bigger role in the economy.

'SYMPATHETIC CONCERN' EXPRESSED OVER POLAND

AU100930 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 81 p 2

[Unattributed article: "About People's Poland and the GDR--Current and Historical Aspects"]

[Text] The friendship between the Polish People's Republic and the GDR, the membership of both fraternal countries in the socialist community are an important stabilizing factor for the situation in Europe and, moreover, in the world. Actually there is no need to stress that, because today no realistically thinking person can imagine our continent without the existence of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic.

Traditions to Which We Pledge Our Adherence

Today interest in history is widespread. History viewed correctly, seen from the sober viewpoint of the facts, the actual social motivational forces that "make" history--in short, history viewed historically-materialistically--can be useful for the present.

At present Poland is going through a politically and economically difficult period. Who would be surprised that GDR citizens are watching the situation in our neighbor country with attention and sympathetic concern? It is our fraternal socialist country. We feel closely linked with it. Its fate cannot leave us indifferent. Especially after centuries of very varied relations between the German and Polish people, we say this today with satisfaction. That is an achievement of our two peoples, accomplished under the leadership of the PZPR and SED, under the leadership of Polish and German communists.

During the past millenium of German and Polish history there was much enmity and nationalist hatred. The determining factor for that was the fact that in both countries exploiting systems existed where militarism played a predominant role. A terrible low in our relationship was reached in World War II when Hitler's Germany, violating international law, insidiously attacked Poland, killed more than 6 million Polish citizens including numerous women and children, and devastated the country.

With the victory of the Red Army and the end of Hitler's state the road to socialism was opened to the Polish people and to the people of our republic. Between a socialist GDR and a socialist Poland, a new relationship developed from the very first days. That was the great turn in the relations of our peoples and states. The Polish People's Army's contribution to this liberation struggle will not be forgotten among our people. A worthy monument in our capital is dedicated to this memory. We also know that the Polish communists do not forget the brave, sacrificial resistance struggle of their German comrades against Hitlerite fascism in Germany and under the skies of Spain.

These are traditions of our common recent history which we cherish and which strengthen our friendship. They have, so to speak, drawn the lessons from the old history, from a past full of suffering. But we can also observe another line, a different kind of "conclusion" drawn from history--backward looking and unrealistic.

A Significant Collusion

In the Polish People's Republic the forces united in the "Solidarity" organization, which want to tear at the throat of socialism, are behaving in an increasingly brazen and provocative manner. They are striving for political power, and not infrequently there is collusion and manifestations of sympathy between "Solidarity" representatives and certain people in the FRG. A program broadcast on Sunday by FRG television has again confirmed that representatives of "Solidarity" and FRG revanchists are turning against socialism both in Poland and in the GDR.

The difference between them is that their hopes as far as the GDR is concerned are built on sand. A fine alliance: those who want to turn back the clocks in Poland, and those who want to change today's map of Europe on the Nazi pattern of 1939. It is difficult to imagine how a Polish citizen, who has the territorial integrity of his state at heart, can be blind to the insidiousness of such "partners" in the FRG.

True, the FRG recognized Poland's Western border by treaty in 1970 and confirmed its inviolability. However, that does not prevent the FRG state authorities nor the FRG press, radio and television from upholding claims to the "Reich borders of 1937," let alone the Sunday speeches of the revanchists. In February this year the culture ministers of the FRG, Laender, decided to depict in textbook maps "the German Reich within the 1937 borders." Despite numerous official protests, including one by the Polish Government, the culture ministers confirmed their decision once more in May. Thus one attaches importance to ensuring that the minds of the new generation are also marked by anti-Polish revanchism.

In short, one refuses to take reality into account, the only differences being in loudness and choice of words.

FRG: Dreams About a New Division of Poland

In the FRG, people frequently refer to an FRG constitutional court verdict of basic significance, of 7 July 1975, to the effect that formerly German areas east of the Oder and Neisse have not been released from the sphere of applicability of German law by the Moscow and Warsaw treaties. They talk shamelessly about a "guardianship obligation" toward Polish territory. The attempts to revive the German Reich, which perished in 1945, constitute a malevolent distortion of history. The historical lie is conspicuously and threateningly directed against Poland, and equally against the GDR, the USSR and against European security altogether. Such revanchist claims are aimed at depriving Poland of one third of its territory. Thus there are in the FRG numerous influential people who would have nothing against a new division of Poland.

It proceeds from all this that not only the GDR but also Poland must not close their eyes to the revanchism in Poland. Yes, we must continue working in order to consolidate our friendship, the friendship among those who are resolutely fighting revanchism. This is a most topical and valid lesson for our peoples drawn from history.

The Peace Border, We and They

The GDR recognized the Oder-Neisse border as a permanent peace border between our states as early as in 1950, in the Zgorzelec agreement. Only 20 years later did the FRG agree to confirm the inviolability of this border. But regardless of all this it still insists, as anyone who wants to can read whether he likes it or not, on the reestablishment of the "German Reich within the borders of 1937." It has been typical of the relations between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic, from the very beginning, to take positions against revanchism. Both our states are members of the Warsaw Pact, which was concluded for defense against NATO and which today, particularly in view of the Brussels decision on the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, is an indispensable as ever for the security of the socialist community. This also prompts us to stand firmly together in friendship.

The statements expressing concern over developments in Poland which can be heard from GDR citizens spring from our friendly affiliation which has developed for more than three decades. It is the same concern that was expressed in the CPSU Central Committee letter to the PZPR Central Committee this June; that is, concern about the rate of socialism in Poland. This letter, which also carries our consent, was fully and entirely approved at the Ninth PZPR Congress. Hence we know that the Polish communists understand our ideas and feelings.

We have always--since Poland has come into this difficult situation--rendered political-moral and material assistance even though this was not welcome to some counterrevolutionary forces in Poland and, as the events in Gdansk have once more reaffirmed, does not suit them now either. With this aid we gave practical expression to our fraternal attitude. We in the GDR know very well, after all, what solidarity means. We have experienced the strength of this solidarity, also from the side of Poland, particularly at the time of the imperialist blockade against the GDR, of the struggle for the international recognition of our socialist state.

Understandable Questions of Friends

The GDR citizens combine our solidarity, our aid to Poland with reflections as to when the party-state leadership of the Polish People's Republic will again keep the reins firmly in hand in order to bring about a turn for the better in the interest of socialism. This is understandable. When the GDR citizens hear again and again of strikes in Poland, instigated by Solidarity, and hear of a decline in production, the question arises for many of them as to whether or not the aid to our neighboring people does not go into a bottomless barrel.

Whatever we have in the GDR, whatever we have created, we have accomplished with hard work. No people can live without work regardless of how their society and economy might be fashioned. This is not conceived in an anti-Polish manner, but is merely logical thinking. It is part and parcel of the authentic experiences of each man. This is after all, also evinced by the outcome of socialist construction in Poland. We appreciate the great achievements accomplished by the Polish people in this effort. As a result Poland, since it has embarked upon the socialist path, over the decades has become an industrially developed country which possesses all the material foundations for fruitful work and secure living conditions. GDR citizens would not like the outstanding achievements of generations of Polish citizens to be lost in chaos.

What Unites and Points to the Future

Particularly in the past decade, our relations have acquired more and more substance. We have introduced passport and visa-free traffic between our countries. The border crossing points were wide open on both sides for citizens of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. On the basis of the changed situation, in late October the GDR and the Polish People's Republic agreed on introducing temporary changes in private tourist traffic within the framework of passport and visa-free tourist traffic. We still believe that this is only a temporary arrangement. In addition, an extensive political-cultural and economic exchange is still taking place. Some 30,000 Polish citizens are coming to the GDR every week, 22,000 of these are working in our country just as industriously as their German colleagues and thus are ensuring for themselves a high standard of living.

It is the common interests of our peoples that link us and prompt us to tread our road jointly in the spirit of socialism and internationalism. In doing this, a historical overview of our relations is useful. History must be seen as a whole but it must also be seen what things in history are gone forever and what is a tradition that points to the future and is of decisive significance for the road of our peoples. If our common history is seen in such a manner, the value of our friendly relations will be appreciated even more and everything possible will be done to consolidate and further develop these relations.

HAGER ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL BRIGADES RALLY

LD121124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1816 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN)--"The international brigades helped to defend mankind's future against the onslaught of fascist barbarity," SED Politburo member Kurt Hager said in Berlin today at a festive meeting marking the 45th anniversary of the formation of the international brigades in Spain. "True to their oath they fought and sacrificed their lives for Spain's freedom and independence and thus for freedom and peace in Europe and the world. The international brigades fought on the battlefields of the national-revolutionary war in Spain in an attempt to help eliminate a dangerous trouble spot and to erect a firm dam against the unleashing of a second world war."

"Five thousand German communists, social democrats and other antifascists followed the party appeal issued by Ernst Thaelmann," he said. "Three thousand of them rest in Spanish soil. Others fell in the antifascist liberation fight on various fronts in World War II. And the survivors did not spare themselves, giving their best in order to raise from the debris a new, a socialist Germany." History does not repeat itself, but there are historic parallels, historic experiences which allow for a better understanding of present tasks.

"At present, the power centers of the imperialist world, especially in the United States, are once again pursuing a course which can drive mankind into a devastating catastrophe," Hager said. "NATO's decision to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the unceasing increase in arms expenditure and the decision by the President of the United States to produce the neutron weapon are directed at bringing about a unilateral change of the military balance of power in favor of imperialism.

"However, the most aggressive circles of imperialism do not confine themselves to forcing armament. No reactionary regime wherever in the world it might be is too sordid not to be provided with arms and dollars against the vital interests of the peoples. Blackmailing smaller states, military provocations in the Near East, in the Caribbean, in southern Africa and other areas of tension as well as the CIA's terrorist campaigns create new sources of danger on a daily basis. In Spain reactionary officers were encouraged to attempt a putsch in order to delay the process of democratization."

"Spain is to be integrated into the NATO war bloc no later than 1982. The international atmosphere is being poisoned. Official Washington torpedoes business-like negotiations on constructive proposals for arms limitation presented by the USSR and other peace forces," Kurt Hager continued.

"Forty-five years ago the governments of Britain, France and the United States did everything to make light of the armament and policy of aggression of German fascism until the occurrence of the conflagration about which we communists had repeatedly warned. One cannot help but look at this historic parallel when we hear today what leading FRG politicians have to say concerning Washington's confrontation policy. It is said that the resolution on the production of the neutron weapon was a 'national decision', an 'internal affair of the United States of America'. It is claimed that the neutron weapon serves defensive interests only and its deployment in Europe is at present out of the question. Anyone who talks like that wants to lead the peoples astray, as did the proponents of the infamous appeasement policy before them."

"The international situation is characterized by the toughest class struggle between socialism and imperialism, between the forces of peace and international reaction. But the balance of power in the world looks different today than it did in the 1930's. It has fundamentally changed in favor of socialism, democracy and peace. The class fronts, however, have remained the same," he said.

"Maintaining peace has been and remains the highest concern of the communist world movement and of the socialist community of states. The attitude of the CPSU and other fraternal parties on this question has been clearly fixed at party congresses. Growing resistance is offered worldwide to the war course of the United States and other NATO states. The socialist community of states has rallied closely around the Soviet Union as the most powerful bastion in the peace struggle. Our socialist GDR is testimony to the new balance of power in the world. Together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, we are in favor of deflecting the dangers threatening peace, undertaking effective steps towards detente, and commencing without delay negotiations on the vital questions of arms limitation and disarmament."

"This was once again affirmed by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, in an address to the Mexican National Congress. He said: 'In the interest of world peace the objective must be to settle international contentious questions not by threat or application of force, not by military means, but by bringing about a sensible and just solution at the negotiating table.'"

Hager continued: "The advocates of the policy of strength towards socialism, the opponents of negotiations between the United States and Soviet Union, the advocates of the Brussels missile decision will not succeed in the long run in ignoring the people's will for peace, even if they pull out all the stops in misleading the public, in falsification and in anti-communist lies."

"Wherever the attacks by imperialism on the peoples' right to self-determination, sovereignty and independence meet with resolute resistance, there is talk of the 'hand of Moscow'. Whether in Spain in 1936 or Afghanistan, Angola and Nicaragua today, the fact that the popular masses of these countries have struggled for national and social liberation and the reshaping of their social existence, and have thus waged a just fight is constantly ignored," Hager continued.

"When Western media today invent an 'Africa Corps of the National People's Army', which allegedly maintains 'procommunist regimes' in power, this basically repeats the claims made in 1936 by the propaganda center of Hitler, Mussolini and Franco. It was then said that the government of 'Red Spain' was supported exclusively by the bayonets of hundreds of thousands of foreign communists.

"However, the fact was that republican Spain had regular armed forces comprising nearly 1.2 million men. At no time did the international brigades amount to more than 15,000 fighters, altogether 35,000 during the course of the war. It was clear that they could do nothing alone. But they were firmly resolved to support and lead the just national-revolutionary war of the Spanish people to victory."

"There is no doubt as to the immeasurable sorrow which could have been spared mankind if it had been possible 45 years ago to effectively frustrate the warmongers in Europe, as the power of the Soviet Union and the socialist military coalition have been able to do for over 3 decades now, Kurt Hager emphasized.

"The armed fight against fascism, waged by the international brigades together with their Spanish brothers-in-arms between 1936 and 1939 was crowned in May 1945 with the victory of the Soviet Union and the peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition. Never will the GDR forget the sacrifices made to achieve this. Our people will always honor the heroes of the international fight against fascism and war led by the glorious Soviet Army."

"After smashing fascism, the SED entrusted former international brigadists with responsible tasks in industry, in cultural life, in the diplomatic service, in education and public health, and not least in the organization of the military protection and internal security of the GDR," Kurt Hager said.

"In the Spain of the people's front, Lenin's theory that a revolution is worth something only if it knows how to defend itself was confirmed. In the spirit of that teaching, we consider it our highest patriotic and internationalist duty to always be vigilant and to always maintain the defense preparedness of the GDR at the necessary level."

HORST DOHLUS ADDRESSES BERLIN MEMORIAL RALLY

DW150735 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0806 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Speech by Horst Dohlus, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at a memorial rally for the victims of fascism at Bebelplatz in East Berlin--live]

[Text] Dear Berliners, dear comrades of antifascist resistance, dear comrades and friends: At today's international commemoration for the victims of fascist terror and on the day of struggle against fascism and imperialist war--a day marked by the worldwide struggle for peace and disarmament--we honor at this powerful rally the fighters of antifascist resistance. True to their oath, their goals have been implemented in the GDR--goals for which the courageous antifascists sacrificed their lives in prisons and concentration camps, in brigades, and under conditions of illegality and emigration.

We honor the heroes of the Soviet people and of the glorious Soviet Army which, as the main force of the anti-Hitler coalition, created with its world-historic victory the decisive preconditions for the liberation of peoples from fascism and for the triumphant advance of socialism on German soil as elsewhere.

We commemorate victims of fascist barbarism and of imperialist war by reiterating our determination now, and in the future to consistently live up to the legacy of the fighters of anti-fascist resistance so that never again will war emanate from German soil. [applause] This pledge has become state policy in the GDR. This is what we are working and struggling for so that peace, the highest good of mankind will for ever be ensured. [applause]

Under the leadership of the working class and its party, the SED, our people have put the lessons of history into practice. We have removed the dreadful material and spiritual ruins which were left behind by fascism and have proved on German soil the superiority of the socialist social order. At the 10th party congress, Comrade Erich Honecker, SED general secretary, was in a position to stress that the GDR people, in conformity with the world-wide transition of mankind from capitalism to socialism, has made its irrevocable choice in favor of socialism and nobody is in a position to change this in any way. [applause]

The heroism of the antifascists, of these activists of the first hour, who with their self-sacrificing struggle have created the basis for this, will always occupy an honorable place in our history and will live in the hearts of our people. The promising road taken by our socialist state is a convincing expression of the fact that their heritage is in good hands and will be maintained with dignity. This is also evident in the revolutionary deeds of our young generation which is filled with the determination to do everything for the further strengthening and consolidation of our worker and peasant state and for enhancing its defense readiness.

Dear comrades and friends, from the beginning of the radical revolutionary changes in our country, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union has been the decisive source of power for social progress. This will always remain so in the future. [applause] This fraternal friendship is today as close and firm as ever in working collectives and families. Our militant alliance has grown along with the common experiences and successes in building socialism. It has strengthened during the more than three decades of hard class struggle with imperialism and in the struggle to secure peace.

At their latest friendly meeting in the Crimea, the representatives of our peoples, Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker, agreed on additional significant steps which will advance us even more rapidly along our common road.

New horizons were opened in this regard by the 26th CPSU Congress and by the 10th SED Congress. We will defend with all our might this friendship with the Soviet Union which is forever firmly rooted in our people. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, faithful to the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the united working class under the leadership of the SED and allied with all other working people, has built socialism and is successfully shaping the evolved socialist society. It does everything so as to consistently promote the policy directed at the well-being of the people and the course toward unity between economic and social policy. Responsible participation In working, planning and governing mark the creative initiative of the working people in our country. It is an expression of the living strength of our socialist democracy. The GDR has developed as a politically stable, economically healthy and internationally respected state of workers and peasants which, located on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism in Europe, always fulfills its responsibility for securing peace. [applause]

The citizens of our country take pride in the high international esteem enjoyed by the GDR, which is also currently evident to the entire world by the significant state visit by Comrade Erich Honecker to Mexico. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, devoted work and trust in one's own strength mark our socialist road. The efforts were worthwhile and all the people are benefitting from the results. This is evident in the appearance of our towns and villages, and in the fundamental changes in the lives of the people and in their material and cultural living conditions.

Whereas in the capitalist world, including the other side of the Brandenburg Gate the situation of the working people is characterized by mass unemployment, inflation and moral decay, and the standard of living is declining further so that increasing means can be set free for rearmament, all our activities and actions are aimed at adding to what has been achieved and at ensuring that none of this will be laid in ruins ever again. [applause] In this respect the further strengthening of the political power of the working class and its allies is most important, as is a strong socialist state power which, under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party, is firmly linked with the masses and which promotes the interests of all the people. This is the basic issue of socialist revolution. This is why the enemies of socialism concentrate their slanders and attacks precisely on this. But nobody will be ever allowed to encroach on our socialist state or people's power. The working class and all the people will ensure this. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, the increasing strength of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community and the balance of the power in the world, which is constantly changing in favor of socialism, strengthen our conviction that the imperialists will never succeed in turning back the wheel of history. At a time when the aggressive quarters of the United States and its NATO partners have deviated from detente so as to press for immediate preparations for war through their policy of strength, threats and blackmail, rearmament, and confrontation, the most important concern of mankind is the removal of the threat of nuclear war and the securing of peace. [applause] The peoples have the strength to restrain those who fan the falmes of war. This strength arises from the desire for peace and the militant determination of the peace-loving people, and from the strength of socialism which possesses everything necessary to curb the imperialist aggressors.

With their reckless goal of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and of changing the international balance of power in their favor, the U.S. imperialists and their allies have set in motion an entire chain of aggressive measures which are an extreme threat to peace and seriously endanger the lives of the peoples. In this regard the most reactionary circles of world imperialism benefit from the fact that the Chinese leaders are ever closely linking up with this policy of confrontation.

Almost daily, grave provocations by the United States occur somewhere in the world--provocations which are aimed at increasing tension. The United States fans counter-revolutionary coups, keeps hotbeds of crises smouldering, supplies weapons for the suppression of peoples and creates military conflicts thousands of kilometers away from its own borders.

The monstruous decision to produce the neutron weapon, which is a threat to mankind, is a new dangerous step in the adventurous policy of the United States and increases the risk of nuclear war. This is why at today's manifestation in the GDR capital, we raise our voices passionately and demand: Stop the plans to deploy new American medium-range missiles in West Europe! Stop the production of the neutron weapon! Stop the onslaughts against peace and the vital interests of the peoples! [applause]

The United States' nuclear war strategy, which as early as 36 years ago claimed the lives of hundreds of thousands of people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, must be halted by as much resistance as possible. The peace forces all over the world know quite well that danger does not threaten from the east; they know that it is precisely the Soviet Union and the socialist countries where the decisive peace initiatives originate which are fully in line with the vital interests of all manking. This truth cannot be distorted through the furious anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns in which the neo Nazi forces are raising their heads increasingly stronger.

The peace proposals of the 26th CPSU Congress, which we fully support, are the only reasonable alternative to put an end to the arms race and the danger of war. [applause] As comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker stressed in the Crimea, Europe does not need to replenish its arsenals with weapons from overseas, but rather it needs to limit and reduce the arms race in all fields, above all in the field of nuclear weapons. It is not military confrontation but the development of mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation which must be promoted; it is not the aggravation of international tensions but serious and businesslike talks on mutually acceptable solutions to disarmament which are the commandment of the hour. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, day by day the front of resistance against NATO's rearmament is growing in scope and variety in the FRG, in the other West European countries and on all continents. Irrespective of their social position, their political tendencies and their ideology, ever more people are uniting in a powerful antimissile movement. This is a powerful force which with militant strength expresses the will of the peoples that mankind must not be plunged into a new catastrophe. [applause]

As always when peace and the vital interests of the peoples are at stake, communists also belong to the most courageous and active fighters. All our sympathy and solidarity is with this movement whose weight is constantly growing in the struggle for peace. Faithful to its historic responsibility, the GDR is firmly determined to do everything to ensure that peace, the highest good of mankind, becomes stable and lasting and that Europe is never turned into a nuclear wasteland. [applause]

In this we also proceeding with the development of normal relations between the GDR and the FRG on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, which are of great importance for securing peace in Europe. There are, however, many serious obstacles which have been erected by the FRG against such relations. The adherence to NATO's rearmament and to the Brussels missile decision, which to large degree bears the mark of the Bonn government, as well as maintaining the revanchist doctrine of continuing the German Reich within the boundaries of 1937, are incompatible with normal relations between the two German states. These relations can develop only on the basis of international law, respect and sovereignty, equality and equal security.

Dear comrades and friends, the GDR will continue in the future to fulfill its international obligation and actively support the struggle of the peoples for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress. We are united in fraternal solidarity with the class comrades and all working people in the liberated states of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their anti-imperialist struggle. We strongly denounce the aggression of the South African racists against the People's Republic of Angola. [applause] We convey our greetings of solidarity to the struggling peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador. [applause] The citizens of our country stand firmly by the side of the fighters for the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine. [applause] Our support and sympathy is with all fighters for national and social liberation, and all communists and revolutionary patriots who courageously stand up against fascism and colonialism and against racial discrimination and imperialist war. [applause]

Once again we state the assurance here that in their just struggle, the peoples can rely on the GDR at all times. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, it is because peace and socialism constitute an inseparable unity that all the energy of the working class and all the people is directed toward the GDR's allround strengthening. In this our actions will continue to be determined in the future by the main task--the unity of economic and social policy. There are many creative ideas, constructive proposals and revolutionary deeds which are being used in all fields to implement the 1981 national economy plan in the socialist competition and to surpass it with three additional daily feats. This is how we are contributing to the further prosperity and strength of our socialist fatherland, to a strong increase in the performance of the national economy and to a significant upswing in science, education and culture. This is how we will continue to act, faithful to the legacy of the fighters of the revolutionary workers movement and the anti-fascist resistance.

Continue, dear comrades and friends, along the promising road of the 10th SED Congress. [applause] March forward, dear comrades and friends, in the spirit of the heroes of the anti-fascist resistance struggle on the tested course of fresh deeds for socialism and peace! [prolonged applause]

AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON MEETS YASIR 'ARAFAT

AU141349 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Beirut (ADN)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, received Achim Reichardt, GDR ambassador in the Republic of Lebanon. During the friendly meeting, opinions were exchanged about the international situation. Yasir 'Arafat asked the GDR diplomat to convey fraternal greetings to Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and to the GDR people.

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee paid tribute to the principled universal solidarity of the GDR with the just struggle of the Palestinian people. He stressed especially the GDR's consistent advocacy also in international bodies of the demand that the PLO must participate with equal rights in any settlement of the Middle East problem.

FRG CITIZEN DETAINED; REPORTED VIOLATING BORDER

AU110904 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 8 September FRG citizen Klaus Hoernlain violated the GDR state border in the Sonneberg area. He was detained. The responsible GDR organs are examining the details of the border violation.

GASPAR, TU DELEGATION DEPART FOR MOSCOW

LD151546 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] A Hungarian trade union delegation has left for Moscow. The delegation is headed by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council. The Hungarian delegation has been invited by the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT EXPULSION ORDERS REPORTED

LD152018 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] The Egyptian Government has expelled the Soviet ambassador in Cairo and six other Soviet diplomats. A staff member of the Soviet news agency and a reporter of the Soviet paper TRUD also have to leave Egypt. In the terms of the Egyptian Government's decision the diplomats have to leave the country within 48 hours and the journalists within 24 hours.

According to a report by the Egyptian news agency, an employee of the Hungarian Embassy in Cairo is also being expelled. The Egyptian authorities have not justified the expulsion decisions.

LEADERS MEET WITH VISITING KUWAITI RULER

Arrival, Welcome 14 Sep

LD141208 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Gyorgy Onodi report]

[Excerpt] The ruler of Kuwait, accompanied by a large delegation, arrived in Budapest this morning. The special aircraft of Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah landed exactly at 1000 at Ferihegy Airport. The ruler of Kuwait was accompanied to the parliament building by a small reception committee. As is gradually becoming a tradition, this is where the **official** reception was being given.

On the side of the Hungarian hosts the following were present: Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Dr Reszoe Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council; Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs. In addition, members of the government and members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

The ruler of Kuwait is paying an official friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

Talks Reported

LD142126 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] The Hungarian-Kuwaiti talks have started in Budapest. After arriving in Hungary, this morning, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah was given a festive reception outside the parliament building by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. After a short rest, this afternoon Pal Losonczi and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah held talks on bilateral relations and the international situation. At the same time ministers concerned and other experts also held an exchange of views about cooperation between the two countries. The president of the Presidential Council and the Kuwaiti ruler also joined in the talks later. On detente and disarmament they expressed similar standpoints, just as they did on the most essential issues of the Middle East situation.

After the discussions, Pal Losonczi presented to Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic decorated with diamonds, for his services in the development of cooperation between the two countries and the strengthening of international peace and security. The Kuwaiti ruler presented to Pal Losonczi the highest Kuwaiti decoration, thereby expressing the friendship that binds the two peoples.

Kadar, Losonczi Meeting

LD151834 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Janos Kadar today met with the Kuwaiti ruler. The party CC first secretary and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah conducted an exchange of views about international issues which mutually affect the two countries, as well as the further development of cooperation between Hungary and Kuwait. Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council also took part in the meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere.

Lazar Holds Talks 15 Sep

LD152131 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] This evening Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, held talks with Kuwaiti ruler Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, in which Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, and Erno Horvath, Hungary's ambassador to Kuwait, also took part. At the talks international issues affecting both the countries and the further development of cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

JUMBLATT DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER COMPLETING VISIT

LD121112 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 11 Sep (MTI)--Walid Jumblatt, president of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese Progressive National Movement and of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, left Budapest on Friday after his visit to Hungary since September 8 at the head of a delegation. They were invited by the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front.

The visitors were received by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and general secretary of the Patriotic Front National Council, and Istvan Darvasi, secretary of the parliamentary foreign committee.

HAVASI SPEAKS OF POLITICS, ECONOMY AT GRADUATION

WA161007 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] On Friday, diplomas were awarded at the MSZMP Political College [Politikai Foiskola]. Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, participated in the ceremonies and gave a speech. In his introduction he praised the significance of the party education provided for 600 - 650 students annually as well as the role of the Political College. This more than 30-year-old institution is one of the main bases for Marxist propaganda and its guiding center. It plays a major role in the training and continuing education of leading cadres, in scientific research and in solving the party's tasks of political education and the formation of a world view.

Speaking of current tasks of educational work, the secretary of the Central Committee pointed out some of the prevalent domestic and international aspects of the present period. He said: "The aggressiveness of international imperialism is on the increase. This is proved by its promotion of the arms race, efforts to make the thought of nuclear war 'acceptable,' numerous provocations, and the use of blackmail and various kinds of terrorism. In economic relations, it is deliberately making establishment of mutually advantageous terms more difficult; instead of settling differences of opinion through talks, it is striving to dictate terms and is aiming for unilateral advantages, setting unacceptable conditions. To this we counterpose our socialist peace policy, the program conceived at the 26th CPSU Congress which expresses the desires of the people."

He spoke of the beginning of a new economic era and the need to conduct a Marxist study of its effects as an important characteristic of the times. He stressed: "The period of extensive economic growth has ended along with the ample supply of cheap raw materials and the unrestricted possibility of purchases and sales. We must rise to meet the requirements of the new era inasmuch as the other European socialist countries have also arrived at a qualitatively new phase of economic development. We have become more sensitive to world economic processes, and the reserves of intensive development have become the source of growth. Taking this into account, we must strengthen cooperation with the socialist countries and, at the same time, develop commercial relations with other countries of the world."

Switching to the domestic political situation, Ference Havasi emphasized that our political relations are characterized by stability and security even amid a complex international situation and increasingly difficult foreign economic conditions. The basis of this is mutual confidence, candor and frankness between the party and the people. The democratism of social life has increased. In the economic area we have made noteworthy progress in solving problems which arise from intensive development. The Hungarian economy is gradually switching to a new course of development. Our main economic-political goal is to reestablish the equilibrium of the national economy and to maintain the standard of living. We have made production, development and distribution subject to this. We are concentrating more attention on improving quality and increasing efficiency and profitability. Thus tasks resulting from our domestic attributes and the international economic environment are at the center of our economic policy.

In dealing with issues of economic planning and regulations, he spoke of flexible planning, of social-government programs related to the plan and of planning which ensures central intent and enterprise independence, the joint development of enterprise planning work. He stressed the importance of economic devices, the great role of human factors, the need to perfect the price system. He said: "Producer prices are needed which express actual costs and reflect the value judgment of the world market. Consumer prices must be established in a way that will promoted realization of our standard of living policy goals and be linked to producer prices." He underlined the need for developing services for the population and the economic importance of utilizing small plants and supplementary economic activity as well as small-scale industry more extensively in addition to emphasizing the position and role of socialist large enterprises.

In conclusion he stressed: "We can be optimistic, but only in proportion to our own efforts. The plan for next year must be based on this year's achievements and experiences. Through implementing next year's plan we wish to embark on the road to balanced economic development. This calls for disciplined work, decisive leadership and a modern outlook."

After Ferenc Havasi's speech, Jozsef Szabo, rector, member of the MSZMP Central Committee passed out diplomas to this year's 198 graduates of the Political College. Of these, 25 were awarded a university doctorate in political science.

RAILROAD UNION LEADER KOSZORUS INTERVIEWED

PM111320 Paris LE FIGARO in French 9 Sep 81 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte report on conversation with Ferenc Koszorus, secretary general of the Hungarian Railroad Workers' Union and member of the National Trade Union Council Presidium, in Budapest: "Trade Unions: The Polish Stimulus"--date not given]

[Text] The 4-hour conversation which I had with Ferenc Koszorus, secretary general of the Hungarian Railroad Workers' Union [MVSZSZ] and member of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] Presidium, strengthened my conviction that the way in which trade unions work in Hungary contrasts in many ways with the way they work in the other socialist countries.

People here certainly did not wait for the Polish events before realizing that if the trade unions did not defend the workers' interests but merely expressed the party's views they would be heading straight for disaster. As in many spheres, therefore, the Hungarians have managed to find an original system. SZOT Secretary General Sandor Gaspar is a Politburo member but he has made the trade union's authentic representation the source of his political power and not the reverse. Since the introduction of the new economic mechanism on 1 January 1958, the role of the Hungarian trade unions has in fact markedly increased.

Mr Koszorus explained the reason for this to me: "The reform increased the enterprises' authority and the importance of the managers; it was, therefore, also essential to develop the trade unions' power to defend the workers' rights and to curb local particularism."

The trade unions received the right to veto all the government's economic and social decisions. Today, my interlocutor asserted: "Nothing is done without prior consultation and frequently heated discussion between the SZOT and the government, between the branch trade unions and the various ministries." Indeed the Hungarians are convinced that prevention is better than cure and that it is better to consult the country before presenting it with a fait accompli.

The trade unions' internal democracy is also being improved as was seen during the last congress in December 1980. The number of paid staff has been reduced. In the biggest enterprise serving the railroads which employs 5,000 workers, there is 1 trade union secretary, between 13 and 15 members of the trade union committee and 150 trade union representatives forming delegate corps and elected directly by the grass roots in a secret ballot. It is these delegates (70 percent of the trade union members) who are increasingly playing the essential role [sentence as published].

The trade unionist thinks this current evolution is still inadequate even if events in Poland, he admitted, served as a stimulus showing that it is necessary to pursue the path which the Hungarians have laid down for themselves since 1968 with increasing vigor. "The reform should lead to the autonomy of enterprises and to self-management. The first has not been fully achieved and the second still less. The trade unions must press for this and especially for direct democracy wherever it is possible."

Moreover they have already done this and the revival of the reform in 1979, characterized by the modernization of enterprise management and hence by increased autonomy is due largely to their efforts as is the recent decision to introduce a 5-day week in almost all sectors of the economy from 1 January 1982.

"The Situation Is Right"

My guest thinks that the trade unions should, for instance, struggle to obtain the election of enterprise managers by the staff wherever possible. "That still seems a remote target but the annual workers' assemblies already judge the manager's action. Now anybody who had suggested such a thing 4 years ago would have been considered mad."

During the trade unions congress Mr Gaspar expressed similar views: "In the factories and offices the situation is right for us to take a new step forward in extending democracy. We are going to extend the workers' right of inspection in the appointment of cadres."

Indeed, "the leadership is incapable of solving economic tasks themselves. To do that they need the agreement of the workers and masses, they need their work and their control." It is, therefore, necessary for the trade unions to act in an "autonomous" way; the government "itself needs the clash of opinions and the multiplication of views."

Mr Koszorus did not conceal the fact that this causes some problems. The trade unions are in favor of the creation of competition between collectivized enterprises. Profitability and efficiency are the order of the day. It will, therefore, be necessary to agree to change the shape of production in unprofitable enterprises and, if necessary, close them. Aren't local trade union cells likely to oppose that? "In that case we will take up a position against them!" Indeed the trade unions want "full employment but effective employment." In this respect the trade unions' political evolution is considerable. Their opposition to salary inequalities benefiting the managers was one of the reasons for shelving the 1972 reform. "Today," Mr Koszorus explained, "salaries must be diversified according to each man's real work and his importance."

The MVSZSZ leader admitted that it is not always easy to explain these views to the workers. "They do not automatically applaud all these changes." Indeed it is necessary to implement them in a period of austerity characterized in 1980 and again recently by major price rises and the stagnation of purchasing power. But there is no alternative: "The operation was necessary, even if there is still postoperative pain." Of course there were some strikes some time ago. "On each occasion," Mr Koszorus asserted, "the workers were right. It was due to bad management of the enterprise, bad administration in the trade union and incorrect action by the party."

All that clearly shows, as Mr Kadar said during the last Hungarian trade unions' congress, in an apparent allusion to Poland, that the leaders of this country have made their choice: "We will follow the path of developing socialist democracy in the future and it will not be the enemies of socialism who will decide how to develop socialist democracy in Hungary."

POLICE ACT AGAINST UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

PM111319 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Sep 81 p 3

["A.-M.-B." report: "Warning Shot Against Distribution of Clandestine Publications"]

[Text] The Hungarian authorities seem anxious to reduce the distribution of unofficial independent publications which they had hitherto seemed to tolerate more or less. For instance an initial warning shot was fired in Budapest this week. We learned last Monday that a young man named Sandor Szilagyi had been questioned by the police who accused him of "having violated the press laws." He was later released. He was apprehended as he was leaving the apartment of Mr Laszlo (Rajk) [name as published] son of the former minister executed in 1949 after a trial which aroused worldwide interest. Meetings for reading and selling clandestine writings have been held in Mr (Rajk) junior's apartment every Tuesday for 6 months. Two other people were subjected to similar questioning in the course of the week; several different apartments were searched and finally a few other people were summoned by the police.

SOLIDARITY DELEGATE ARRESTED; STRIKE ALERT DECLARED

NC151926 Paris AFP in English 1915 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Sep (AFP)--A delegate of the recent first national congress of the independent union Solidarity was arrested in Wroclaw, southwest Poland, today on charges of threatening Polish alliances, local labor sources said.

Kornel Morawiecki, 41, chief editor of the independent monthly BIULETYN DOLNOSLASKI [LOWER SILESIAN BULLETIN] had published two articles last month sent by a Soviet emigrant organization called the Union of National Labor of Russian Solidarists.

The first, in Polish, was a message of support for Solidarity. The second, in Russian, was addressed to Soviet officers and soldiers in Poland, calling on them for broader understanding of the situation in the country.

The two texts were accompanied by an editorial stating that the monthly was unaware of their origin but agreed with their content.

Following news of the arrest, the Solidarity section at the Wroclaw Polytechnic School, where Mr Morawiecki teaches as a physics professor, declared a strike alert to begin early tomorrow and threatened to occupy the premises if he was not freed after the legal 48 hour detention period.

Under Polish law, Mr Morawiecki will face from one to ten years in prison if found guilty of the accusations against him.

The Wroclaw Solidarity section labelled the arrest--coming one month after the articles were published--a "provocation," and did not rule out the possibility of a protest in the entire region if he was formally charged.

SOLIDARITY URGES RETURN TO HIGHER MEAT NORMS

LD161052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Representatives of Solidarity have recently conducted consultations in Bydgoszcz on food rationing.

The stance of the National Consultative Commission's [KKP] Commission for Food Affairs, under the chairmanship of Jan Rulewski, has been submitted to the Ministries of Domestic Trade and Services, and of Agriculture and Food Economy, as well as to the central agency of the meat industry.

Solidarity favors reinstating the pre-August norms for meat allocation. It also stresses the need to guarantee full coverage of meat and its products in the coupon system for the individual months.

Justifying the need to return to the higher meat rations, the unionists point to the shortage of such food (?items) as milk, cheeses, eggs and fish.

Solidarity also demands, among other things, guaranteeing the appropriate quality of milk and its products; raising the sugar norm to 2 kgs per person; raising the quality of bread, and increasing the variety of bakery products.

Representatives of the two ministries maintain that in October, there will be a shortfall of 13,000 tons in meeting all meat requirements against coupons that have been issued.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI DISPUTES SOLIDARITY DECISIONS

AU151534 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11, 12, 13 Sep 81 p 2

[E. Ban commentary: "Threatmongers"]

[Excerpts] It can be stated without any exaggeration that the atmosphere in Solidarity has become politically so intense that it is increasingly difficult to find in the delegates' speeches issues peculiar to a trade union, primarily social issues. This was noted by foreign commentators who questioned the real nature of the organization whose highest forum posed, without any disguise, the demand of seizing power. Since the press spokesman of the congress evasively stated at a press conference that he did not know the exact social composition of the delegates, it is important to lift the "secret" veil in this respect, because this can, at least to some extent, explain the emphatic political tenor of the speeches, appeals and resolutions.

Well, out of nearly 900 delegates, more than 650 are white-collar workers of various trades, while those regarding themselves as workers total exactly 224. That overwhelming predominance is even more obvious in percentage figures: the relation being 75 to 25.

In view of what has just been said, it is difficult to regard the congress as a true representation of the working people, the workers in general, and of Solidarity members in particular.

The antistate "tough line" marked the congress in various ways, but was particularly emphasized on the fourth day of the proceedings in the resolution on enterprise self-managing bodies, defined by the delegates as the most important item on the agenda in the first round of the congress. Without disputing the objectivity of this definition, even the most impartial observer would have to admit that the resolution adopted on the issue is a strong challenge to the state authorities, including the Sejm as the supreme authority.

Among the speakers tackling the subject of self-management, the most striking, in the negative sense of course, was certainly Karol Modzelewski. The speaker came up with an original script for undertakings which, on the one hand, was admirable in its frankness, but, on the other, startling in its provocative character.

Since the Sejm should in the near future examine the government draft act on enterprise self-managing bodies, Modzelewski said that there was the danger that Solidarity (to be precise, its leading team, because this is what matters) might be confronted with an accomplished fact. In order to forestall the Sejm, or to paralyze it formally, the congress should adopt a resolution on holding a universal referendum on the powers of self-management.

Having defined a sort of tactical thesis for bringing about a confrontation with the state, Modzelewski's speech seemed to be sufficiently authoritative for the organizers, because the chairman suddenly interrupted the discussion and submitted the resolution to a vote. The resolution was endorsed. At the outset the resolution calls on union members to "defend workers' self-management," which is nonsense, since no one is attacking self-management, and the Sejm is only about to examine the issue. But the "shock" pretenders to power have managed to make us so accustomed to nonsense that nonsense is now a matter of routine.

It is also necessary to have a look at the congress resolution on Solidarity activity in the Ministries of National Defense and Internal Affairs. The resolution calls on the union's national governing bodies to make use of "all means of defense available" to enable Solidarity to act freely in both ministries. According to the resolution, that activity should apparently be "in line with international conventions." This is not true, and the organizers would be well advised to invite lawyers to have at least a glance at congress documents before submitting them to a vote.

Moreover, in the Ministry of National Defense there is already a trade union organization, the independent self-governing Trade Union of Army Employees. Some time ago, it offered Solidarity its cooperation, but that offer has been left without any answer. No comment is needed.

If we ask ourselves why Solidarity organs are eager to act in institutions and at enterprises under the Ministries of National Defense and Internal Affairs, we may come to the idea that the point in this case is to penetrate the structures of state power in order to decompose and dominate them. This implies threats to the most vital national interests. Taking into account the influence exerted on the Solidarity leadership by numerous individuals notorious for their antistate and even antinational views, those threats are obvious and particularly significant. Their orientation on "dismantling" the state, as well as their hostility to our military alliances, have been admitted officially. The fact that Citizen Niezgoda and others obediently accept their orders may be regarded as their own business, but it is absolutely contradictory to the welfare and calm of society.

However, that tendency marked the congress again and again, virtually suggesting that only Solidarity leaders were entitled to independence and self-government, while state authorities should be completely deprived of those attributes. In the end, they should entirely depend on the Solidarity leadership which arbitrarily regards itself as the country's ruler.

Each of us feels the costs of the adventurous aspirations. Are those deprived of the feeling of responsibility, who want to bring Poland to an abyss, aware of that? Maybe they are, but a catastrophe is precisely their point.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH TUS DENOUNCE SOLIDARITY APPEAL

LD161044 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Sep (PAP)--A session of the Consultative Commission of Industrial Branch Trade Unions was held in Warsaw on 13 and 14 September. The current activity of these trade unions and preparations for convening a national conference of Industrial Branch Trade Unions in mid-October of this year were debated. The commission adopted a statement in connection with the so-called message to the working people of Eastern Europe which was adopted at the first Solidarity congress. We cite the text of this statement.

The Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions states that it considers one of the chief principles of its activity to be strict observance of the self-dependence and independence of all trade unions operating in Poland. Therefore, while often not concurring with the decisions and actions of other trade unions, it did not citicize them. There are, however, decisions and actions to which a responsible patriotic trade union movement cannot remain indifferent.

The so-called message to the working people in Eastern Europe is just such an interference in the internal affairs of trade unions operating beyond the borders of our countries, unprecedented in the history of the world trade union movement. It not only violates the elementary principles of trade union independence but also the vital interests of our people, of our socialist state, threatening our international alliance, friendship and cooperation with the working people of the fraternal socialist countries.

The contents of this document profoundly contradict the interests of the Polish working class and are a provocation against the entire progressive world of labor. We are profoundly convinced that the content of this message does not proceed from the true convictions of the multimillion masses of Solidarity. It bears particularly eloquent witness to the political game being played out behind their backs, which is clearly antisocialist and anticommunist in character.

SLUPSK ENTERPRISE WORKERS POSTPONE WARNING STRIKE

LD160710 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] The warning strike announced for today at enterprises in Slupsk Voivodship connected with the Posejdon case has been postponed until the completion of the second round of the first national NSZZ Solidarity congress.

For several months the Slupsk Solidarity has been demanding that the Posejdon holiday center in Ustka, belonging to the Ministry of Justice, be converted into a children's home. In spite of numerous messages by the union members, the voivoda and the voivodship team of Sejm deputies to Deputy Premier Rakowski, this case remains unresolved on the part of the central authorities.

Meanwhile, the voivodship authorities have proposed to build in 17 months a new children's home. In the opinion of Solidarity this is only a partial solution because until this construction is completed, children will have to live in the old building which does not meet the necessary conditions.

TRYBUNA LUDU ATTACKS ADVENTURIST ELEMENTS IN TU

LD152044 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Sep 81

["Sources of Adventurism"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Sep (PAP)--In a major article under this headline published in today's TRYBUNA LUDU, Norbert Michta writes in part:

The mass workers' protest that sounded with such force last summer was directed not against socialism but against the methods of exercising power used by the party and the government. This protest, embodied in Solidarity, expressed itself in the desire to eradicate the causes of distortions and mistakes which manifested themselves particularly strongly in the second half of the seventies. In the acute internal struggle in the party, too, the movement for socialist renewal was victorious. Its program, albeit with various difficulties and complexities, was worked out at successive PZPR Central Committee plenums, beginning on 6 September 1980.

At its very emergence Solidarity took in various advisers, experts and consultants, primarily from KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], for example J. Kuron, A. Michnik and K. Modzelewski, who were already well known from the events of 1968. Whereas the KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] leaders headed by L. Moczulski, who have a certain influence in Solidarity, never disguised their aim of overthrowing the communist system in Poland and setting up a bourgeois democratic state, KOR banked on an evolutionary process of change leading to a change in the political system.

Their activity has been and is today governed by this, and is calculated to direct Solidarity politically and to shore up the revisionist elements in the PZPR using flexible tactics according to situations and circumstances.

While one should not demonize KOR's role within Solidarity, one should not underestimate its destructive action, either, particularly as regards the attempts to split the party and to subordinate certain groups--particularly intellectual circles--to its interests, and to manipulate the mass media.

It would be wrong to view in the same way all the advisers and experts drafting Solidarity's program, current goals and tactics.

For many months now two main lines have been crystallizing: The first is collaboration with the party and the government with a view to obtaining advantage and influence for the trade unions, while the second is against this cooperation and directed toward creating the elements of a new political system by penetrating the self-management bodies at enterprises, gaining a greater say in People's Councils, cooperatives and consumer organizations, and subsequently in the Sejm.

In principle, until the Ninth PZPR Congress an orientation toward eliminating conflicts by negotiation and toward a certain modus vivendi with the authorities had the upper hand in Solidarity, although at the same time certain regional organizations made attempts to force decisions. In all likelihood, some Solidarity leaders expected that the congress would take a desired direction; that is, if not a split in the PZPR, then at least a weakening of the party. Yet the party came out of the congress strengthened and its Central Committee became even more representative of workers and peasants. The decisions of the congress, the party charter and the course of discussion lay the ground and created the prerequisities for a regeneration of the party in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and the gradual restoration of the confidence of the working class and the people.

The government also began working more actively, having as it did a well-formulated concept of economic reform for which Solidarity had no alternative.

However, it transpired that these important prerequisities for more effective efforts to combat the crisis not only did not meet with understanding and support among some of Solidarity's leaders, but quite the reverse--and this is surprising--they brought an explosion of actions by them clearly directed against the party and the government. The facts convincingly demonstrate that there are forces active in Solidarity which have abandoned the principle of dialogue in favor of attacks and trials of strength. The anarchosyndicalist trend within Solidarity, governed by the ideology of KDR headed by Kuron and Michnik, is striving all the time to undermine the position of the party and the government in a bid to prove that they cannot overcome the crisis and that the only force which can do so is Solidarity which, at its first congress, drafted a "program to democratize the state" and to put the economy right. Like Moczulski and Szeremetiew of KPN, certain "radicals" and Solidarity [as received], posing as "prophets and saviours of the people," are keeping up the naive illusion that they have in their pocket a prescription and miraculous cures for our ailments. Just give them power. Thus, we are seeing Soliarity being formed in the direction of giving that organization a clearly political nature and a desire to seize power.

The author expresses the hope that the broad masses of Solidarity, guided by patriotism and political realism, with the party and the government will help extricate the country from the crisis and solve the (?important) economic, political and social problems.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON 18-19 AUG SOLIDARITY-MINEPS MEETING

PM151342 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Sep 81 p 4

[Arkadiuz Myszkowski report: "Meeting With Solidarity at Sosnowiec Mine; the Discussion Is Not About Work Alone"...]

[Text] On 19 August, in the canteen of the Sosnowiec mine, the very place where in August during the strike the workers imprisoned the director, the primary party organization secretary and the plant committee chairman in the director's office, a meeting took place between nearly 600 people from the whole of Silesia and Zaglebie and members of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission [KKP]. Present were Lech Walesa, Andrzej Slowik and Bogdan Lis plus Silesian Solidarity activists Marian Sienkiewicz, Leszek Waliszewski and Czeslaw Kocmalski.

The discussion lasted over 3 hours. Both its tone and the presented arguments are materials for reflection--I believe, not only at the local level but on a much broader basis than the conclusions drawn directly during the conference alone.

But first, what happened the day before.

Instead of an Introduction

"Good morning. My name is Myszkowski; I am a TRYBUNA LUDU journalist from Warsaw. I would like to ask you to enable me to listen directly to the course of the KKP proceedings which will take place today (18 August) at 1500 hours."

"From where? TRYBUNA LUDU? Out of the question. You keep on slandering us, throw mud at us, accuse us of God knows what, and we are supposed to let you in. We don't need you. We won't have it. There is nothing to talk about with the advocates of the regime. Goodbye..."

The receiver is silent. I dial another number, that of the SOLIDARNOSC editorial office.

"Good morning..."

"I can't promise you anything, but perhaps something can be arranged. We deal very sharply with 'opposition' journalists? That was someone from our security guard. That is why he was so 'polite'..."

Soon after:

"Good morning..."

"I am sorry to you personally, but we cannot afford any precedents. You will not be admitted."

"Don't you think, nonetheless, that if indeed I am going to slander you, it is better that you can see for yourselves who is doing it? Simply, to be able to hate in comfort."

"The press conference will be at about 2000 hours. You are cordially invited...."

About 2100 hours, because the KKP proceedings ran overtime, toward the end of a nevertheless very short press conference, I asked Leszek Waliszewski, Solidarity chairman for the Silesia region, to enable me to participate in the following day's meeting at the Sosnowiec mine. Mr Waliszewski shook his head in an unfriendly manner:

"I have already talked with you. We do not want anything to do with the TRYBUNA LUDU. But if you must, hang about the Sosnowiec mine before 1000 hours. We may let you in...."

Thus I learned who the "polite" security guard was. It was none other than Leszek Waliszewski.

And the next day I got into the mine rally, this time without any backstairs influence.

At the Rally

On the platform KKP member Wadolowski had started the meeting. I entered the hall a few minutes after the start, and so I only report the part which I heard directly.

"The appeal to work on eight free Saturdays has been accepted throughout Poland. The essential thing is that we must work then so there is no hunger. We will go to work in the countryside. We must check everywhere that property is justly distributed. One of the basic demands is also a different censorship and inadmissibility of the government slandering us."

The platform is taken by Waliszewski: "For the first time since its rise our union has been urging people to work. But it is not the same kind of urging as used by the government or the old unions. We urge work not for the government but for ourselves. Whether we manage to divide what we produce on free Saturdays remains to be seen. If our division turns out to be unjust we will sharply condemn ourselves. One of the most essential problems of the coming fortnight is our union's election campaign. We must not allow any provocations while it lasts. Let power be truly taken over by working people. This is our aim."

The next speaker was Sienkiewicz: "On numerous occasions, here in Silesia, we have had a lot to tell each other. Many reasonable demands put forward by the miners will certainly be carried out. We appreciate their reasonableness and the miners' daily efforts, but everybody knows what the economy looks like without coal. Hence the KKP appeal was also supported by the national miners' commission. Work on free Saturday's is sad but necessary. And I expect terrible consequences if the country does not intensify its work in the last 4 months. I assure you that KKP members work 16-17 hours a day."

This was the last speaker to open the meeting. Next representatives of other mines came forward.

For or Against?

According to my register 29 members of Solidarity enterprise commissions from various mine enterprises participated in the discussion. It is impossible to present their comments at length. Therefore, what remains is only a selective treatment and a certain classification.

In all, the discussion ended as a half-success for the KKP. The participants adopted the text of the "communique" which I have summarized in the columns of TRYBUNA LUDU (No 194/81). According to it they will work on free Saturdays after certain conditions are fulfilled.

The second matter is perhaps surprising for some. The majority of Silesian miners work on every Saturday anyway. But the miners are paid for their work from overtime funds at so-called double time. They say only a few miners are consistent in observing free Saturdays. This was, after all, one of the subjects of the pronouncements. On the other hand, there is a possibility of not working a given Saturday. Working is a voluntary choice for the miners. Acceptance of the KKP appeal would be tantamount to obligatory work during time which has until now been at one's own disposal.

This is worth remembering when you come up against the arguments of the "conflicting" sides. From the viewpoint of very many mines it is a question of "minutiae" ["pietruszka"]--realizing ambitions and earning a few zloty. The resounding words with which this battle is being fought are evidence of the importance attached to the implementation of the appeal and provide food for further, broader reflection.

Rumf from the Rozbark mine (I wrote down the names as they were introduced prior to speaking; hence there may be misspellings. I apologize in advance.): "I was authorized by my workforce to present proposals for strikes which we called "progressive strikes." The basis is--first there is a warning strike by all the enterprises. Then one day four enterprises go on strike, the next day a further four, and so on. It is necessary to work. Solidarity farmers can count on taking coal directly from our mines...."

Sejka from the Katowice mine: "I have many complaints about the union authorities for insincerity. We have found out in what circumstances the appeal came about. We have our "ears everywhere." The propaganda people were just waiting for the union to take such a step. They will continuously show us hungry mothers with their children and talk about hunger, and all so as to first take away our 8 free Saturdays, then 16 and last, all of them. Such an appeal may come from a director or the party, but never Solidarity."

Bosek from the Silesia mine: "I wonder where the 600,000 tons of coal mined daily are, at present, if there is no commission to monitor coal extraction. There is no question of working Saturdays. We have no legal documents stating that we will decide what should be done with the extracted coal."

Lech Walesa retorts: "I am convinced that in 2 months you yourselves will be seeking bread. Anybody can sloganize, but at the moment there is no real solution other than work. I know that at the moment one-third of union members have had enough of us. But we cannot be murderers. I talked about this with the miners from the Wujek mine. They supported me. We must undertake work on free Saturdays."

Kiernic from the Halemba mine: "We had a meeting of our workforce on today's subject. There must be at least 50-percent pay for strike--otherwise no Saturdays. There must be full monitoring of extraction...."

Figiel from the Kazimierz-Juliusz mine: "Saturdays should be voluntary, not planned. After two Saturdays there should follow an improvement in food supplies. Strikes should be paid, and a certain type of propaganda should be removed from the publications."

Kajoy from the Myslowice mine: "I have just today received a summons from the 'security policy.' Arrests and interrogations of Solidarity members still continue...."

Walesa: "I believe that confrontation is unavoidable. And the greater the division between us the weaker we will be. Now we will be able to choose. About one-third of Solidarity members will withdraw. But with those who remain let us seek the solidarity of August. We cannot surrender...."

Sliwa from the Dembinsko mine: "We already have self-management in our mine. We do not work any Saturdays. The result is an increase in output of 20,000 tons. Saturdays only disorganize work. Anyone who knows understands what Sunday means to a Silesian and a Catholic. This is simply cutting mining's throat. In the end we may work one Saturday not eight. In addition Wadolowski has a distorted opinion about Solidarity. Solidarity is very weak, as is shown even if only by the [appearance of the] press on 'no press days.'"

Sienkiewicz: "We can contact the mining minister immediately. He would probably even come here. Do you wish to submit your demands?"

(There is a buzz in the hall, but nobody expresses unequivocal approval).

Walesa: "Please understand. We want to take for ourselves and to share it ourselves. Anyway, Jacek knows these matters better."

After a statement by Jacek Kuron on general matters, further speakers assumed specific attitudes towards the KKP initiative. A whole group of speakers now supported work on free Saturdays. Wolomirz from the ZMP mine commented in his statement: "We must believe in someone." Rumiszewski from the Dymitrow mine: "We shall try once again and then we will be able to spit in Rakowski's eye." The representative of the Marcel mine: "One-fourth of the miners are ill because of lack of food. But we will carry on." Musiolik from the Wirek mine put it in one sentence: "If mining is to be a remedy, a miner must have a full stomach."

Besides those whose motivation could be described as "heroic", there appeared a few other voices.

Slupski from the Siersza mine: "Let us project this Solidarity. Or are we afraid to look our members in the eye?"

Acherman from the Myslowice mine: "We have all had enough of this, but if we will not work we had better all resign. This is the need of the moment."

Wilk from the Sosnowiec mining work enterprise: "What are we to work with?" He put his comment directly to Walesa. "There are no parts and so there is nothing to go to work for. And the majority are only capable of going to school and giving orders. Yes, Colleague Walesa."

The representatives of the Ziemowit, Wieczorek and Bobrek mines put forward conditions: "We will work if we know where the coal will go."

The representative of the Staszic mine counters: "We cannot put forward any conditions. Everybody must work because everybody in Silesia is united by common interests in some way." A statement made by Jarmulowicz from the Zabrze mine is interesting: "I believed that our tactics should be to remove all arguments which are used against us from the government's hands. We must provide output and stop the strikes. But in Silesia we do not understand one another at the moment. Unless the strongest fist in Poland is clenched things go badly. When there was talk of strikes everyone was in his place, but when it comes to work there are great discussions...." (This statement is greeted with warm applause.)

The representative of Zabrze-Bierszowice mine: "We are the only country which has all free Saturdays and rationed food. We must remove from the government's hand all the arguments which exacerbate the situation."

Further voices supported the KKP appeal in principle. There were also two voices from the platform on the subject of propaganda and information regarding Solidarity's activities: "We do not wish to have to learn about the union's activities from Radio Free Europe," Bozko from the Moszczenica mine asserted. "We still have contradictory information and directives. Those who broke the strike at our mine now laugh that Walesa supported their standpoint and is now urging work."

"I read a leaflet about Solidarity's 'fascist methods' of activity," the representative of the Piast mine said with irritation. "If they break us by such leaflets and our action is not brought to fruition, it will only be because of complete misinformation...."

A question concerning the two voices above. One could maliciously note bluntly informational hypertrophy and a rate of data processing out of science fiction, since the conclusion from the reported discussion has already been duplicated in many copies and expressed in terse points.... The last substantial voice in the discussion. The Solidarity National Miners Commission chairman simply reads it out. There is no voting. No further discussion. The die is cast. Everybody will work if the government fulfills certain demands.

Only one question: Is what went before, which I have presented in nearly shorthand form above, a charade, a little piece of theater, a little chat, to make it more pleasant to hear the authoritative communique?

If I asked about it I would probably be guilty of slander.

Summing Up

And so the "communique" was read out. Also they informed which KKP members would go to which sensitive points in Silesia. Mass meetings are to take place at mines.

Before they leave Lech Walesa sums up the discussion: "We will choose our methods to minimize losses. Yes, today we must work with our heads. And we have surprised the authorities. The world does not believe that we will save ourselves, but we believe. And we must ensure bread for today. This is not treason, only the necessity of the moment...."

I have nothing to add, nothing to take away. In my opinion, the whole discussion is a logical and rational sequence which comments on itself. Certain "tacit assumptions" are no longer hidden. Those interested elaborated on them. To elaborate "in one's own words" would weaken the argument.

In the evening, in the elevator of the Silesia hotel where I and the KKP team are staying, I met the KKP spokesman, Janusz Onyszkiewicz. I asked his appraisal of the day: "In my opinion, unofficially, very positive," he answered.

RADOM PZPR COMMITTEE URGES SPEEDIER REFORM ACTIONS

LD151236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1220 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Our correspondent in Radom reports that executive members of the urban PZPR committee in Radom and the urban delegates to the ninth party congress, being concerned about the social and economic situation in the country and region, have adopte' a resolution authorizing the PZPR Central Committee Politburo [word indistinct] to submit the stance of the urban party echelon at a Politburo meeting. The Radom party organization expects a speedy reaction from the Central Committee leadership to the information [words indistinct] of the people's dissatisfaction. It also expects determined and effective actions aimed at improving market supplies in basic food articles embraced by rationing. The organization demands [words indistinct] food articles, the producers of these articles, and an acceleration of the economic reform in the country. The executive members of the urban PZPR committee and delegates to the ninth congress demand at the same time a determined struggle against the anarchy spreading in the country, the restoration of public order, order and calm in accoradnce with the congress resolutions.

MESSNER CHAIRS PZPR MEETING ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

LD151836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] A meeting of the PZPR Central committee Commission for Representative Orgaans and Self-Governing Units took place in Warsaw today chaired by Politburo member Zbigniew Messner. The commission, appointed by the Second PZPR Central committee Plenum, discussed the premises for the bill on People's Councils and acquainted itself with the social consultation today on this draft.

While positively assessing the trends of changes planned in the presmies elaborated for the People's councils law, the commission members also submitted many suggestions and proposals and made critical remarks with regard to individual questions included in the premises. Attention was drawn to the fact that the lack of social interest in the bill's premises is the result of minimal presentation of it by the mass media. It was decided that all remarks expressed during the meeting will be conveyed to the Council of State team which is working on the Poeple's Councils law.

In the organizational section of the meeting the commission adopted working rules and agendas for meetings until the end of the year, and it coopted to its Presidium Mieczyslay Rakowski, member of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY RESOLUTION ON CURRENT CRISIS

LD152258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Sep 81

["Text" of statement issued by the Polish Democratic Party Central Committee Presidium at the close of its 15 September meeting; place of meeting not given]

[Text] There has been further significant deterioration of Poland's political and socioeconomic situation recently.

The continuing fall of production and the alarmingly low supplies of foodstuffs are exacerbating the critical situation in supplying the people with necessities. The market is not functioning, speculation and other negative social phenomena are on the increase and the sense of insecurity and fear of an impending biological [as heard] threat to the nation are increasing. The rationing system has not helped sufficiently to counteract these phenomena, and the steps taken to ease the difficulties are assessed as insufficient by society.

Under the influence of these phenomena and heightened by the decline of social discipline and the multiplicity of demands and statements undermining the principles of the political system, a political struggle for power in the country is actually being fought, a struggle threatening the existence of the Polish state. We regard as particularly dangerous actions that undermine the durability of our international alliances and attempts to transform Poland's internal problems into an international conflict. We resolutely condemn all attempts to incite anti-Soviet moods, undertaken by irresponsible persons unable to think in terms of the welfare of the nation and interest of the state. We condemn this, because the declaration adopted by the 12th congress expresses our lasting conviction that the alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and all socialist states is the foundation of Polish foreign policy.

The situation existing in the country threatens to upset or break down the spirit of social agreements of which the only alternative is confrontation. Confrontation will destroy the achievements attained in the process of democratization of our country's life. The indispensible necessity, therefore, is defense of the basic interests of the state and its legally operating bodies and preservation of the state's ability to direct the administration and the national economy effectively through, among other things, the strengthening of the authority of the Sejm as the supreme organ of state power.

Implementing the resolutions of the Democratic Party's 12th Congress, we are guided by the principle of social self-government in managing the property of the whole nation together with the legal consequences arising therefrom. [as heard] The effectiveness of management and the effective utilization of the nation's property and production potential depend upon implementation of the principle of democratic self-government at all functional-organizational levels of the economy. It is essential that citizens participate in managing their workplaces and have a say in resolving vital issues. This was stated in the program of the Democratic Party's 12th Congress.

At present the national economy and its individual branches require, more than at any other time, a wise leadership, capable of efficient action. Hence we lend our support to draft laws compiled by the Sejm commissions on the state enterprises and the workers' self-management. These draft laws make the requirements attendant on workers' self-management compatible with the principles governing the functioning of a national socialist economy.

The Democratic Party Central Committee Presidium emphasizes the particular significance and weight of the necessary solutions in this field, since we have reached a stage where possibilities for conflict-free solutions have dwindled to nil. This fact makes it a duty for each and every Pole to guide himself by the supreme good of the nation and the state. The daily, partner-like cooperation among the Democratic Party, the Polish United Workers' Party and the United Peasant Party as well as all patriotic forces that act in a constructive manner is, for us, an invariable imperative and direction of action.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH INTERVIEW WITH SIENKIEWICZ

PM111050 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 4-6 Sep 81 p 6

[Marian Twarog interview with former Solidarity official Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz: "Taking the Microphone (Plujka) Again"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] SZTANDAR MLODYCH has interviewed Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz, former chairman of Jastrzebie Dzroj Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS] and Interfactory Workers' Committee [MKR], and currently head of the investments planning section of the Borynia black coal mine in Jastrzebie, a post which he also held prior to last year's strike.

[Question] On 3 September it will be the anniversary of the signing at the Manifest Lipcowy [July Manifest] mine of the famous so-called Jastrzebie agreement....

[Answer] It was like a footbridge thrown across a bog. If not only our agreement but also all the other agreements signed at that time had been observed, it might have been possible to build the trade union rather differently. However, the spirit of the strike, its essence, has been forgotten.

[Question] Who has forgotten it?

[Answer] Many people. People have changed their views. The subject of agreements is now mentioned only occasionally. The agreements are treated almost as if they were old, historical documents....

[Question] As if they were irrelevant?

[Answer] Some people assert that they have become rather meaningless but they are wrong because they contained a kind of collective wisdom. And today it is being said that it was unnecessary to create a mixed commission, that this has led to dangers connected with negotiations and that it would have been better to demand, threaten and compel instead of negotiating with the "other side." I believe that this is not so.

[Question] It has been said that you were a "substitute" strike leader.

[Answer] Is there anything that has not been said about me! For instance, it has been said that I have been appointed deputy mining industry minister, that I was to become the association's economic director, that I am a security service agent, that I work for the voivodship committee, that I am Zabinski's spy and so forth. However, I do not want to talk about all this too much because it only makes me hopping mad. And yet a very simple mechanism was at work. I was elected chairman of the strike committee at our mine and when an embryo of a MKS was set up at the Manifest Lipcowy mine and when initial talks were to begin I was asked on the telephone to help to prepare the talks and to assist in the formulation of demands which had already been put forward. Well, when the question arose later as to who was to be in charge, I was elected. There was a great deal of spontaneity. Do you know that during the strike when we were discussing the concept of trade unionism and no one really knew definitively what it was all about, I personally ensured that a request for trade unions similar to those created in Gdansk was included among our demands. And I was supposed to be a security service spy? Just think. My colleagues are well aware of the fact that a government representative said at that time: "Mr Chairman, on the government's and my own behalf I indeed ask you to accept the concept enshrined in the Szczecin agreement." Does this mean nothing to people? Surely, they can very well remember what happened!

[Question] This occurred 1 year ago. Would you now sign such an agreement?

[Answer] Certainly! To be frank, I am proud of it and can see no reason why I should be ashamed of it. Maybe certain points in it have not been polished up but, as I said, there was much improvisation.

[Question] However, among other things, with this signature nearly 30 million tons of coal were "withdrawn" from the economy.

[Answer] This is not the whole truth. Even though it is still being alleged that those miners do nothing and that they just felt like having work-free Saturdays, it is not remembered what superhuman efforts were needed to produce 200 million tons of coal. Furthermore, according to a study carried out at our mine, for instance, only 30 percent of working time is utilized below the surface. The assertion that the output could be increased as a result of a better labor organization is no mere slogan.

[Question] You, therefore, recall those moments with fondness?

[Answer] Yes, even though I may have been rather naive because I treated seriously everything emanating from Gdansk, among other things, the laudable principle that the rank and file is to decide how the trade union is to operate. It was a sound principle and it should have been supported more forcefully. For even though we have at last dismantled the Central Council of Trade Unions since it was discredited as a mere conveyer of orders from we know what sort of authorities, we have created the National Consultative Commission [KKP] which operates in accordance with similar principles. And yet, to begin with, it was to merely be an "institution" for exchanging views and discussions concerning conceptual themes, not a decision-making body. In the fall of last year, Walesa was still saying in Jastrzebie that the rank and file was to make all the decisions, that he was merely a servant and that, above all, we had to listen to what the people said. But now all this is being slowly forgotten. For instance, there are decisions on strikes adopted by the KKP just a few days in advance. I cannot understand this. Consultations were supposed to be held--what has happened to all this? However, what has shocked me most was the theory that the nation is ignorant and that it has to be adequately guided. This is obvious nonsense. Collective wisdom should not be underestimated. You see, Solidarity is now making mistakes similar to those which the PZPR made in the past, the only difference being that this process is progressing much faster. Some people have continually been asserting that I am hostile to Solidarity. This is completely untrue! Only a madman can be opposed to Solidarity. I still am a supporter of Solidarity. But of a kind of Solidarity for which I and others fought last year. I cannot change my views suddenly like some other people who have done so to an embarrassing degree.

[Question] What promoted you to resign as MKR chairman and later from Solidarity?

[Answer] It is no secret that Jastrzebie Solidarity had a well-defined stamp and hue. I was in no way offended when I was described as a "Red," that people used to say "Red Jastrzebie," and so forth. For me it was a matter of great importance because Red is connected with workers and, after all, this is what it was all about. And these views were shared by other people. I expressed a concept which at that time was current in the MKR. As chairman I was dutybound to present the line of the entire region. After some time, however, that concept became inconvenient for certain people who had gathered round Solidarity with a view to implementing their groups' aims and sometimes their own, private, objectives. And since I was, as it were, the representative of that concept I automatically became superfluous.

[Question] So you represented the line of the entire region? And yet you were called a "dictator." After you left, the following inscription appeared on the door of the room of MKR headquarters in which you had worked: "collective leadership." It was said that even before the trade union was registered you had prepared a preamble mentioning the party's leading role, that you were in constant contact with Zabinski and so forth.

[Answer] As far as the question of a preamble is concerned, its concept originated in church circles. It seems to me that the ensuing misunderstanding was caused by the fact that many people did not know what such a preamble was supposed to mean. People were prepared to accept an annex to the statute but not a preamble. But what real difference is there between an introduction and an annex? Furthermore, I made no secret of all this and as for the content of the preamble it was formulated by Solidarity members from the Wodzislaw law court. And as to the question of my being a "dictator," this is also a strange affair. After all, after I left, the local press wrote that during my term of office the leadership was not firm enough. However, as in most cases, the truth lies midway. During discussions I tolerated so-called democratic disorder. However, I demanded discipline when it came to implementation. I could not accept a situation where a number of resolutions which were adopted were never implemented. And this did not suit certain people. And as far as contacts with Zabinski are concerned, I did not meet with him more often than with Bishop Bednorz and I did not meet him alone. Opinions about Zabinski vary but I am well disposed toward him. After all, he is the man who, during talks at the time of the strike, made a decision--never mind for what reasons--on work-free Saturdays for the miners. I heard with my own ears how, after making this decision, he wondered whether he would not have to become...a barber. You do not forget such things.

[Question] However, you did not participate in KKP conferences. You sent other people from your MKR to the meetings thus giving the impression that you kept your distance from the Gdansk line.

[Answer] It was a false impression. It should be realized how little time I then had--I was press spokesman and I was active in the mixed commission. Everything was in a state of flux all the time--strikes, hunger strikes and so forth. I sought to be everywhere personally and, as a result, I could not find the time to spend 2-3 days in Gdansk--that was my mistake.

[Question] Nonetheless, you apparently had time to go with the then minister of the mining industry to Wisla for drinks. It has even been alleged that once you were drunk a security service officer's card dropped out of your pocket....

[Answer] It is a strange thing! There must be something in the fact that such identity cards have a tendency to fall out of my pockets at the most inconvenient moments. Anyway, this has been said not only about me but also about a great many people who cooperated with me. Obviously, this was mere gossip but how can you contend with gossip?

[Question] A special commission was created to inquire into the "Sienkiewicz affair." What conclusions has it reached?

[Answer] I do not know. It has never interviewed me and it seems that it has delivered no verdict. I was merely sent a request for the repayment of Z3,004--here is a receipt for the repayment of this sum--that is, an amount equal to 6 months' expenses during activities connected with Solidarity. And it was alleged, first, that I had embezzled Z1.5 million and, later, Z400,000 and that I was given a Rolonez [automobile] a villa which once belonged to Lejczak and so forth.

[Question] But why did you resign from Solidarity?

[Answer] There were two main reasons--first, because I was forbidden to express my views in public, despite the fact that I was a legally elected delegate to the region's general meeting, and, second, because attempts were made to expel me from Solidarity for my assistance in the creation of an interenterprise mining commission which would concern itself with problems specific to that professional group even though in Kuron's view this "smacked of an Industrial Branch Trade Union." So I preferred to leave on my own accord.

[Question] I cannot understand this since there is now a mining section National Coordination Commission. Were these the grounds on which complaints were made against you?

[Answer] Yes, because it was I who did this! This was a good enough reason. And, furthermore, I had had enough of all this. I could no longer mentally endure all those lampoons, leaflets and so forth. However, those who said that the concept of a mining industry commission was similar to the concept put forward by the Industrial Branch Trade Union were right in this respect. But this is how it should be! Certainly, if, as it has been said, Solidarity is no longer merely a trade union organization, professional structures must be discarded. After all, it is a question of ensuring that it is easily mobilized and able to act as soon as it is ordered to do so. However, we should not allow a monopoly to be created since we have repeatedly suffered because of monopolies in the past. Monopolies lead to distortions. It seems that the party is now a more democratic organization than the trade union.

[Question] To what trade union organization do you now belong?

[Answer] To tell the truth, to none. I am a civilian struggler.

[Question] In view of what you said here, do you not feel like beginning everything anew?

[Answer] In my opinion, standing aside is also a kind of activity. However, I have an inner feeling--and many people feel the same--that I was right with respect to certain things even though it was said that I collaborated with the government and that I advocated conciliation. This was untrue. I never allowed anyone to take advantage of me. Talks with me were neither so simple nor so easy, but nonetheless results were achieved. There was no need to go on strike every time. Much is now being said about mistrust toward the government, but if we want to achieve anything in the country to improve the situation we must give those who put forward proposals time to act instead of merely protesting without having any other solutions in mind. After all, we have a powerful organization which will ensure that no distortions, deformations and so forth occur. People say--mistrust! But, after all, who are those men: Jaruzelski and Kania? Are they some guys who have sat down and plotted throughout the past year how we all could be fixed and starved? Nonsense!

[Question] And yet ever since those memorable strikes our economy has continuously been declining....

[Answer] This has been a result of inertia--it has been impossible to take off, make a start....

[Question] What has been the cause of this?

[Answer] We have failed to unite society--a trend toward total negation and mistrust of the authorities has prevailed.

[Question] But, after all, you yourself began to expose and challenge the authorities in Silesia....

[Answer] No, definitely not! We exposed only some distortions. When we criticized Lejczak for misusing his position and cheating with respect to coal, we criticized citizen Lejczak, not the mining industry minister. After all, a spring is needed in every mechanism to ensure that it operates effectively.

[Question] Who is to become such a spring?

[Answer] That's just it! Confound it, a struggle for power is being waged. Can people not realize that we do not live on a barren planet?

After all, some of the Italian and Swedish journalists with whom I have talked have been more concerned about certain matters than we ourselves! It is being said that socialism has failed but is this true? Whatever was bad should be eliminated but by us all. You also must be able to say unpopular things. How many people are prepared to say now that we must buckle down to work and do so in earnest? Are there many such people?

[Question] There is Walesa....

[Answer] There is Walesa, but the others just say: The government has made a mess of it all and we will not get involved in it. But who is the government? Jaruzelski and some 30-40 other people?

[Question] And what about the future?

[Answer] It is difficult to prophesy but many people among the rank and file have begun to think sensibly about these matters. Maybe this will lead to some results. For instance, I have begun to win back a number of friends, former activists, who come to see me and say: "You know, you were right." Maybe we will begin to discuss these matters openly? An increasing number of people have begun to realize that the turnstile cannot continue to revolve in one direction--there is no end to strikes, protest demonstrations and votes of censure.... Sooner or later everybody will start assessing the trade union organization just on the following grounds: What is there in it for me, what have I gained from it all and what sort of life will my children have as a result? Solidarity has achieved a great deal--we are now able to freely discuss many matters which were left unsaid until recently. You are able to write, there are no longer any sacred cows about, and so forth. However, it is important to ensure that all this revolves round a center. In the past, the proverbial switch was turned too far one way but it is now being turned in the opposite direction. Hence my concept of a trade union organization which would keep watch, lash out and prod on....This is needed. We should remember, however, that we hold in our hand a blade without a hilt. The harder you hit the more you injure your hand. It has been said that there are very many hard-liners who have been putting spokes in Solidarity's wheels and so forth. But no one has taken into account the fact that Solidarity itself has turned people into hardliners. For if I were continually attacked and thrashed by one organization I would soon begin to think that enough is enough. Let us consider the case of Rakowski, for instance, who at one time could have been issued with a Solidarity card. They have managed to upset even him. Many people have thus been alienated from the cause even though it was, and--damn it!--still is, a just cause. Nonetheless, I still am an optimist. I contend that since we have not let certain petty dictators drive us mad in the past we will not let their successors drive us mad either.

[Question] And then you will rejoin Solidarity?

[Answer] And who said that I will not? You can draw up a long list of our community's shortcomings but, after all, we are not quite that stupid. Sooner or later it will become clear what sort of game has been played and how, who has been dealing the cards, who holds the aces and who has fixed a mirror over the table to have a good look at the game, as well as whose interests are at stake and what are the objectives of the game!

[Question] In an interview which he granted to DER SPIEGEL, Walesa stated that if all this continues to proceed in this direction and if trade union activists continue to lose touch with the rank and file he will leave everything and return to the shipyard.

[Answer] I have really great respect for Leszek [Walesa]. Besides, he also said in Rzeszow that I am a good guy even though I unnecessarily entered into long talks with the authorities and that once I understand certain things I will be able to rejoin the organization. I indeed greatly respect him for his extraordinary ability to learn certain things as well as his extraordinary ability to gain control over tricky situations when anyone else would have chucked it all. And yet he cannot expect any gratitude.

[Question] Looking back at events which occurred 1 year ago, would you say that it was worth fighting for what we fought for in August and September?

[Answer] It is always worth fighting. We should perhaps consider, however, what mistakes we have made and why the situation is such as it is. But time has not been wasted. We should always assess everything in terms of the effectiveness of our actions--what could be done and what has been done. In my opinion, the results have been fifty-fifty even though certain people will undoubtedly say that the plan has been implemented 110 percent. However, surely no one in this country would say that those strikes were unnecessary. This is my opinion, you know that this is true and Kania would agree with us. Not because this is the right thing to say but because that abscess had to be lanced at last. Those events inaugurated a new era in our country's history. And it is not true to say that neither the government nor the party need Solidarity. They do! So far the newly built Solidarity edifice has been rather empty. It must at last begin to function--blood must start circulating throughout that body. If it is to become a trade union organization concerned about the workers' interests, Walesa should soon decide to give the community shock treatment. Either on television or elsewhere he should bluntly tell the whole truth, lay bare mechanisms and make the situation clear. This is the only possible solution. A contest between the government and certain gentlemen from Solidarity is taking place. Let us not deceive ourselves--a fight is going on between two high commands whereas we are mere tools in this whole game.

[Question] So why do we put up with this?

[Answer] Well, you tell me why. I sometimes feel like once again taking up the mine's public address system microphone [plujka] and begin explaining anew to people what it is all about.

STATISTICAL OFFICE ISSUES PRODUCTION, TRADE FIGURES

LD151330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] The Main Statistical Office [GUS] [words indistinct] economic situation of the country in August of this year. It transpires from this report that the value of sold production from socialized industry has decreased, in comparison with August last year, by Z28.4 billion, that is by over 11 percent. The average level of employment was somewhat lower than in August last year, whereas payments from the personal wages fund increased by close to 27 percent. The extraction of coal decreased in the same period of time by 22.7 percent. The production of electrical energy was also lower. In comparison with the period from January to August there has been a considerable decrease in production of articles which are significant for the functioning of the national economy, supplies for the population and export possibilities. The extraction of hard coal decreased as well as the processing of oil. Production, among other things, of zinc, lead, copper, various machines and tools, cars, trucks, tractors, various carriages, and also chemical fibers, tires, cement, paper, refrigerating machines and domestic refrigerators, television sets, washing machines, cotton and wool fabrics and shoes has also decreased. According to forecasts in agriculture, the yields of four cereals will be higher by nearly 2 million tons, that is by over 11 percent, than last year's crops. The potato and beet crop looks promising. The unfavorable situation in the procurement of livestock and milk still holds. The procurement of livestock for slaughter was 32.3 percent lower than August last year, and 43 percent lower than August 1979. The present state of contracts does not augur well for an improvement in the procurement of livestock in the near future. In the period from July to August, a considerable increase in the sale of artificial fertilizers was noted. From January to July capital expenditure for construction and assembly projects decreased. From January to August 33,600 fewer apartments were commissioned than in the same period last year. The average monthly salary in the socialized economy over 8 months was Z6,892, up by over 27 percent. The lack of market equilibrium has become more manifest. Disturbances occured in the sale, among other things, of bread, yeast, vinegar and salt. Shortages of soap powders, other dry detergents, toothpaste and shampoo are growing worse.

The foreign trade turnover, in comparison with a very low turnover in August last year, rose in export by 1.7 percent, and went down in import by 7.4 percent. We exported, among other things, less hard coal, metallurgical products, cement and cotton fabrics.

More Detailed Figures

LD152251 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Sep (PAP)--Information from the Main Statistical Office indicates that the country's economic situation did not improve in August this year. The value of marketed output from the socialized sector of the national economy was down Z28.4 billion, that is by 11.4 percent, in August 1980. The employment level was down 0.3 percent on average in August compared with last year, and payments from the personal wage fund rose by 26.9 percent. The extraction of coal was 12.8 million tons, down 22.7 percent from last year. Electricity generation decreased by 7.3 percent.

In the period from January to August 1981 marketed output was down 13.2 percent compared with the same period of 1980, while the personal wage fund grew by 25.1 percent. Coal extraction dropped by 21.4 percent. Production of zinc, aluminum and lead was down by more than 20 percent, and production of copper decreased by 12.6 percent. There was a considerable decline in the 8 months in the production of machines, industrial equipment, chemical goods, agricultural and forestry machinery, equipment and tools. Production of these was down by 12.4 percent. Production of motor cars was down by 25.8 percent, tractors by 12.4 percent, chemical fibers by 16.6 percent and (?cement) by 20.4 percent. In the group of nonfood commodities there was a reduction, in particular, in the production of refrigerators and freezers of 19.3 percent, and television of 13.4 percent.

There was a 24.7 percent drop in the number of cattle slaughtered and a 19.4 percent drop in the production of butter. It is expected that this year's crop harvest will be roughly 11 percent above last year's. Good results are promised from the potato and sugar beet crop. Procurement of cattle for slaughter in August this year was 108,100 tons, and was 32.3 percent down on August 1980 and 37.9 percent down on the average procurements in 1978-80. The level of employment in the socialized sector of the national economy increased over the 8 months by 0.5 percent, and the personal wage fund stood then at Z675.5 billion and was 27.9 percent higher than the 1980 indicators. The average monthly wage in the socialized sector of the national economy over the 8 months rose by 27.6 percent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The value of home-produced goods from imports [as received] supplied to the domestic market over the 8 months of this year was Z930. 8 billion in current retail prices and was up 1.9 percent on the corresponding period of last year. In comparison with the very low turnover a year ago in August, the turnover of foreign trade in exports grew by 1.7 percent but dropped in imports by 7.4 percent. From January to August this year compared with the same period of last year, there was a drop in exports of 16.3 percent and a drop in imports of 9.1 percent. In the turnover with the socialist countries exports dropped by 10.9 percent while imports increased by 4.9 percent. In the turnover with countries with convertible currency a considerable drop in exports (22.3 percent) and imports (24.3 percent) was observed. There was a drop in coal exports and an increase, in particular, in imports of grain and feed, meat, rendered fat, butter, sugar and rice.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION TO INCREASE COAL EXTRACTION

LD152050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution to increase the extraction of coal and other minerals. It is particularly necessary to encourage the miners to work voluntarily on free Saturdays.

The resolution specified the new principles of remuneration for work on free Saturdays. Generally speaking, they take the form of 100 percent bonuses. If the miner so wishes, all or part of these additional earnings can be deposited in a special account in the Polish Savings Bank for luxury goods or housing construction. Ladies and gentlemen, tomorrow's papers will carry details of this resolution, adopted on 11 September.

SEJM COMMISSIONS ENDORSE WORKER SELF-MANAGEMENT BILL

LD160852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] The Sejm Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances, and the Commission for Legislative Work, yesterday finished the debate on the government draft bills on the state enterprises and the workforce's self-management.

During the discussion few reservations were aroused by the draft bill on the workforce's self-management. The deputies accepted it unanimously. The drafts of both legal acts will be submitted at the next plenary session of the Sejm.

ANTISPECULATION COMMISSION ASSESSES EFFORTS

LD152012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Excerpts] A session of the extraordinary national Commission for Combating Speculation was held today at the Council of Ministers. The effects of the first weeks of accelerated antispeculation measures were assessed. The debates were chaired by Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach and were attended by chairmen of the voivodship commissions, the Citizens' Militia, the Polish Army and the Prosecutor's Office, as well as by interested ministries and organizations.

Gen Stanislaw Zaczkowski, commander in chief of the Citizens' Militia, addressed the session. He said:

[Begin recording] During the 8 months of the current year, 3,621 crimes of speculation were revealed, that is 22 percent more than in the corresponding period last year. There was a particularly high increase in August this year: 1,632 crimes to the detriment of the consumer were revealed, that is, a seven-fold increase in comparison with August of last year. The misdemeanor courts heard 8,050 cases, that is, five times more than last year. Fines were imposed on 8,730 persons. The value of secured goods which were the object of speculation amounted to Z30.8 million.

In the first period of concentrated antispeculation actions, overt speculation was considerably restricted, as was illegal trade in bazaars and open markets. Most perpetrators of misdemeanors and offences connected with speculation are people who do not work anywhere, bazaar traders and swindlers. The scale of their criminal incomes may be demonstrated by the fact that in a single day they are able to gain from speculation enough to buy a car.

Despite the systematic actions against speculation, introduced with considerable efforts, the profiteers still operate. They have only altered their methods; they have become more careful. From the bazaars and open markets they have transferred their activity to apartments, dens, and even some socialized works enterprises. The present system of [word indistinct] of the penal law on this subject does not offer full possibilities for effectively counteracting speculation. [end recording]

The work of the conference was summed up by Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach, chairman of the extraordinary national Commission for Combating Speculation. Here in my view, is the most important portion of this speech:

[Begin recording] We are changing the front of the struggle. That means that we are removing the main emphasis from spectacular actions in the open markets--which we shall not give up--but we are going (?in for) a deeper control of state units, including the incorporation into our control apparatus of the entire works financial control, which operates, as was said here, in a very sluggish manner; we agree with this.

We have to cut off all the roads by which goods escape us, from the producer to the shops. This is the most important task at present. We must tackle all the gangs which are emerging, which trade on a large scale and which cause the small frightened speculators of the bazaars to go underground.

The next direction of action I would like to signal is for our commission not to restrict itself merely to combating speculation, but also to take a hard and consistent look at the wasting of materials. Examples were given of pouring cream away and of wasting chickens and sausage; this is a more dangerous phenomenon than (?bribery) in the open markets. Therefore, I ask that this should be our second basic task. All wastage of goods should be punished, must be punished in the penal system, and also must be exposed to full view. Otherwise it comes out that the premier and the deputy premiers, the ministers, voivodas and so forth are squandering resources, whereas the wastage is done by officials who take money for this, and who laugh when the press criticizes the government for its inability; they sit there quietly and laugh, saying: That will do them good.

These people must be exposed by name, at every level of management: If the minister has been at fault, then we shall show that the minister was to blame; if it was the deputy premier, then we shall also show that. I, too, will admit to it, if I was at fault; I, too, will confess. [end recording]

Finally the minister added that at the next Sejm session a bill against speculators will be submitted for consideration. The draft of this bill has already been considered by the relevant Sejm commission.

KONIN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ASSESSES 9-10 SEP RIOTS

LD151738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] As we know, street riots took place in Konin 9-10 September. An assessment of them has been made at an extraordinary session of the municipal People's Council Presidium. Representatives of the municipal committees of the PZPR, ZSL, SD, the mayor of Konin, representatives of the local Solidarity and of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions were also present.

After acquainting themselves with the development of events, those present established that the street riots consisted in their first stage of hooligan excesses, joined by an irresponsible section of the community of (Stary Konin). The Presidium established that the actions undertaken by the administrative authorities and organs of public order and the prosecution were appropriate and in conformity with the binding legal order.

The presidium expressed its appreciation of all those who took part in warding off the conflict and it thanked the Citizens' Milica officers, Polish Army soldiers, Solidarity activists and journalists.

An appeal was also addressed to the community, urging it to resist all attempts to disturb public order.

PRIMATE GLEMP SAYS CHURCH TO BE 'NEUTRAL'

NC151224 Paris AFP in English 1215 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 15 Sep (AFP)--The Polish Church intends to be politically neutral, and will not be "an instrument" in the hands of either Solidarity or the state, the new primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, said in an interview published here today in LE FIGARO newspaper.

He spoke in favour of cooperation with Polish party leaders as well as with the trade union.

If Solidarity remained faithful to its ideal of serving the workers, the church would support it, he said.

"On the other hand, the state should work for the public good. If that is the case, we will support its initiatives. Cooperation between church and state could be developed further, so long as our partner is sincere towards us, and so long as the state remains loyal to the current renewal, which is progressing towards democracy," Archbishop Glemp continued.

HIGHER EDUCATION BILL DEBATE STILL NOT CLOSED

LD152038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] A meeting between journalists from the Club of Educational Publicists and Prof Jerzy Nawrocki, minister of science, higher education and technology, took place at the headquarters of the Association of Polish Journalists today. It was devoted to issues connected with the current situation in higher education [word indistinct] on the eve of the new academic year. It was also devoted to clarifying the controversial issues of the current polemics concerning two versions of the higher education bill. Solidarity, the Independent Association of Students, the "Nauka" Polish teachers' union, and the Union of Socialist Polish Youth have published a statement in which they protest against changes being introduced into the higher education bill.

Replying to numerous questions, Minister Jerzy Nawrocki stressed that the amendments and modifications to the first version of the draft, introduced by the ministry, do not mean that discussion on the future higher education bill is now closed. He added that the ministry will soon be analyzing all opinions and will discuss them again with the interested trade unions and student organizations. Only then will the draft be passed to the Council of Ministers. Minister Nawrocki also stated that the law should be approved by the academic community.

SOVIET TRADE MINISTER AGREES ON PAYMENTS DEFERRAL

LD152028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Minister of Domestic Trade and Services, Zygmunt Lakomiec is in Moscow. In talks with Soviet Trade Minister Aleksandr Struyen it has been agreed that, despite the delays in the delivery of Polish goods, the Soviet Union will continue to implement trade contracts on the set dates and that Poland's adverse balance will be made good during the coming years.

CEAUSESCU BEGINS VISIT TO DOLJ COUNTY 14 SEP

AU141110 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning began a working visit to Dolj County, where he will also participate in the opening of the new school year." On his arrival at Craiova Airport, the party secretary general was met by Miu Dobrescu, first secretary of Dolj County party committee, and numerous Craiova residents who extended to him an enthusiastic reception.

President Nicolae Ceausescu began his tour of Dolj economic units with a visit to Craiova east industrial complex. The first unit visited was Craiova aircraft enterprise. The visit continues.

Addresses Craiova Rally

AU150931 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0810 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 15 September mass rally in Craiova on the occasion of the beginning of the new school year]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, we have come to Craiova to attend the opening of the new school year and to make a working visit. On this occasion, I want to convey to you, to all the inhabitants of Craiova Municipality and Dolj County warm, revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the Party Central Committee, the State Council, the Government and myself. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

On the occasion of the new school year, I want to convey to all teaching staff, pupils and students of Craiova and Dolj warm greetings and wishes for ever greater successes in school and in linking education to science and production. [cheers, chants] From this great mass rally in Craiova, I want to convey to all teaching staff in our country, to all students and pupils congratulations on the occasion of the beginning of the new school year, warm greetings and wishes for ever new successes and for the best possible results this year. [cheers, chants]

We have achieved noteworthy successes in developing education, science and culture. Here, too, in Craiova, as in other educational centers in our country, I have noted that people are striving to continuously strengthen the links between education, production and research, to weld them into a uniform unit, and to thoroughly educate our young people and prepare them to work and to become citizens of the socialist republic of Romania, conscious builders of socialism and communism in our country. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"] We must make every possible effort to accent, in the new school year, the modernization and development on the new bases of the educational system at all levels. The young people, students and pupils must acquire the most advanced knowledge in all areas of activity. Our educational system must be firmly based on the principles of scientific socialism, dialectical and historical materialism, and on the revolutionary concept of life and of the world. [cheers, chants]

In all areas we must ensure that students and teachers actively participate in scientific research and production. I want to particularly stress that professors and students of agriculture should actively participate in the process of agricultural modernization and of achieving an agrarian revolution. As I said at my recent meeting with employees in agricultural scientific research, all professors and all teaching staff in the area of agriculture must run farms and there demonstrate their organizational and scientific capabilities, their ability to produce ever larger crops, and then teach the students the results attained in production. A man who cannot run an agricultural farm or obtain good results in production cannot be a good professor. This is the way to link modern education to production. [cheers, chants, applause]

All students and teachers must participate in production, work in agricultural farms and units, and thus acquire thorough agricultural training; in this way, once they graduate they can actively and rapidly join the production and contribute to its development. This, however, is valid for all sectors of activity. Here, in Craiova, conditions permit the students to work in production in industrial units equipped with the most modern technological means. We must make every possible effort to train good engineers for electronics and all other areas capable of ensuring rapid progress in Romanian industry and of forcefully promoting the scientific revolution in all areas. [applause, cheers]

As is known, the 12th party congress established great tasks for developing our fatherland. In the course of the current 5-year plan, we must begin a new stage of development and take our country to new peaks of progress and civilization. We must achieve a new quality of work and life. The educational system has particularly important tasks in implementing this strategic objective of the 12th party congress. [cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, as I said at the beginning, we paid a working visit to several industrial enterprises and to two agricultural units. We were pleased with what we saw in those enterprises and agricultural units. I want to convey congratulations to the workers and collectives of the enterprises we visited, as well as to all working people in Craiova and Dolj County, for their results to date, and to wish them ever greater successes in developing our socialist industry. [cheers, chants, applause]

We also visited an agricultural research station and an agroindustrial council. Our imperssions are good. What we noted in those two large units demonstrates the great potential of Dolj agriculture, like our entire agriculture, to develop rapidly and to make room for the new agrarian revolution, which implies a highly productive agriculture capable of meeting consumer needs and the requirements of our national economy. However, there are, unfortunately, units in Dolj County that show poor results. As of next year, we must ensure that Dolj County attains good results and takes one of the first places among the other counties in agriculture too. You have the necessary conditions and you must strive to do so. [applause, cheers]

Since we are not at a festive meeting occasioned by the beginning of the new school year, and since at our last meeting I severely criticized the county leadership, I will not do so now although there are still things that deserve criticism. However, I hope that the county leadership and the working people--in industry, agriculture and education--will understand that I give them credit for taking resolute steps to improve all activities. I am convinced that you will do so, dear comrades. [cheers, chants]

Dolj County, like all our towns [as heard], has greatly changed. It may be said that Dolj and Craiova have become strong industrial centers, centers of science, education and culture. Only good things, reminding us of past struggles for social and national liberation, for progress, freedom and independence, are left of old Craiova. We have once and for all eliminated the reign of landowners and capitalists. Currently, the people of Craiova, like all our people, are masters of their fate and are consciously building their free and communist future. [cheers, chants, applause]

We have achieved a lot, but much remains to be done still to implement the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. However, what we have achieved, our industry, agriculture, science and education entitle us to look confidently to the future and to express the conviction that we, the workers, peasants, intellectuals, all our people, closely united and led by our communist party--the leading political force of the entire nation--are capable of firmly advancing and of turning Romania into a prosperous and progressive country in which the people can lead a dignified life and fully enjoy the achievements of material and cultural civilization. [chants, cheers, applause]

Indeed, we must better organize all activities. We must do everything possible to develop the raw material basis that Romania needs. In this respect, too, Dolj County can make a considerable contribution. We must strive to increase labor productivity and economic efficiency. We must never forget that it is precisely in the areas of productivity, efficiency and science that we must improve our results and outclass the capitalists.

Let us demonstrate that our workers, peasants and intellectuals, masters of their destinies, can work better and are capable of ensuring more rapid national progress, for the benefit of our entire nation. [cheers, applause, chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

We must give greater attention to professional and vocational training, to improving the skills of all working people, conscious of the fact that only thorough professional, technical and scientific training in all areas will permit us to fulfill our great tasks. We have attained good results, but we must intensify the work in this respect. Our modern plants, equipped with the most advanced facilities, require highly-qualified engineers, technicians and workers; I am positive that all the people of Dolj and Craiova will show themselves capable of mastering the most modern technologies and of attaining the best possible results. [Cheers]

At the same time, we must intensify cultural-educational activities. We must provide new impetus for the "song to Romania" festival and secure the active participation of all working people in this contest and in such activities, which play an important role in raising the level of the general culture and civilization of our people. We must always follow the principles of scientific socialism, dialectical and historical materialism, and our revolutionary outlook, and we must struggle to shape a new man, a conscious builder of socialism and communism. We must show no mercy to backward mentalities, to various foreign, retrograde influences; we must educate all our citizens and all our young people in a patriotic and revolutionary spirit. Now, at the beginning of the new school year, I want to urge all students and pupils, all young people in socialist Romania to make every possible effort to acquire, dear comrades, the most advanced knowledge in all areas. Study, study, and again study. You must become worthy citizens [applause, cheers] capable of carrying further the bright beacon of progress in all areas, of ensuring the further development of your ancestors' revolutionary traditions. While our generation carried out the socialist revolution and began building socialism, you, the young students of today, bear the noble historical mission of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the communist society in Romania--the golden dream of all mankind. [cheers]

There is no nobler mission than to serve the people and the fatherland in all circumstances. The noblest mission is to carry on revolutionary traditions, to do your duty in a revolutionary spirit, to combat what is old and to promote what is new in all fields. The youth must always be revolutionary and must live, work and struggle as true revolutionaries and advanced patriots. [applause, cheers, chants]

We have embarked upon a road of work and struggle. As I also said at the 12th party congress, we aim at yet unreachable peaks, namely the bright dream of communism. We have many obstacles to overcome, but by acting as revolutionaries, in close unity, we have everything that is necessary and are firmly convinced that we will overcome all difficulties, regardless of how high those peaks are. From these peaks we will reach the age of communism, the age of justice, equality and brotherhood between all men and peoples. [applause, cheers, chants]

Let us not forget the poem which reads: The man who fights grumbling/Even if he fights in the frontlines/He is as coward/As any coward fugitive/His grumbling now or at any time/Is useless weeping. We do not need grumbling or weeping, we need unity and struggle for socialism, communism, national independence and the wonderful and free life of our nation. [applause, cheers, chants] We should also bear in mind the following lines: Better to die in prison/Than to live on your knees [applause, cheers, chants]

Our forefathers have always known that life and slavery do not go together, like clear skies and storms do not go together; they always carried high the flag of the liberation struggle and sacrificed themselves to ensure Romania's progress and the formation of our nation and the Romanian people, who today are masters of their destiny and are building a new and free life. [applause, cheers, chants]

I dwelled upon this subject today, at the opening of the new school year, because we must base our education and the entire political-educational activity on the revolutionary concept and patriotism; we must mold revolutionary men of struggle who do not grumble but fight on to build communism and ensure Romania's independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends,

In giving priority to our fatherland's development, we are fulfilling our revolutionary duties toward our people. However, we never forget that we have international duties and that by building socialism and developing our fatherland we make an important contribution to the cause of socialism, of cooperation between socialist countries and of peace and cooperation in the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

In order to be able to concentrate our efforts on socialist construction and socioeconomic development--this applies to us, other peoples and all peoples--we need peace. Therefore, I believe we should do everything to put an end to the armaments policy and the arms race and to promote a disarmament policy, primarily nuclear, and lasting peace throughout the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are acting firmly to attain security and cooperation in Europe. We would like the Madrid conference to conclude with good results, which can give new impetus to detente, cooperation and collaboration in all fields among European states. We particularly advocate a conference on disarmament and trust in Europe. We, the European people, are fully aware of the fact that it is up to us, to our united and firm action, to halt the deployment of new medium-range missiles and the production and deployment in Europe of the neutron bomb. We know that the use of nuclear weapons and the new weapons would mean the destruction of civilization and life on our continent. Therefore, we resolutely speak out for disarmament, against the nuclear weapons and missiles and for detente, national independence and peace. [applause, cheers, chants]

Romania firmly speaks out for an end to all conflicts and for solving such conflicts and any kind of contentious issues among states through negotiations alone. We must act firmly to put an end to the policy of force and spheres of influence and to ensure the observance of each people's right to free development, without any foreign interference. [applause, cheers, chants]

In order to resolve the great international problems facing mankind, it is necessary to promote broad cooperation among all states, regardless of social system. In this spirit, the party and government of socialist Romania consistently act to develop relations with all socialist countries and to strengthen their cooperation and unity, as an important element of the policy of peace, detente and social progress in the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

We also strengthen cooperation with developing countries, with states which have recently won their independence and are struggling to consolidate it, with nonaligned states and all small and medium-sized countries, with the conviction that their solidarity and unity represent an important element of the struggle against the imperialist and neocolonialist policy and for progress, peace and independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

At the same time, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, we also develop relations with the developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system. We unflinchingly base our international relations on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states, mutual advantage and the nonuse of force and threat of force. [applause, cheers, chants]

We speak out for increasing the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in resolving all international problems. We are firmly convinced that the peoples have the necessary power to determine a new international policy, to attain a new international economic order and to ensure conditions so that each people can devote its resources to socioeconomic progress and prosperity, in a better and more just world on our planet. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends,

In conclusion, I would like to mention again that we have gained good impressions from our visit here. We have seen that the working people of Craiova and Dolj County, together with the communists, act in complete unity to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress. We must do everything possible to ensure that Dolj County and Craiova Municipality score very good results.

I am well familiar with your organization, which I have known since 1936; therefore, I wish you ever better results and the attainment of a front-ranking place in the competition among counties. I would be very pleased if you were to occupy first place, at least 1 year of the current 5-year plan. [applause, cheers, chants] With this conviction and desire, I wish you all great success in all your activities. I wish all teaching staff, students and pupils ever greater successes in the new school year. I wish you all, all our youth and all our people good health and happiness. [applause, cheers, chants]

Returns to Bucharest 15 Sep

AU151954 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Summary] "Thousands of working people rallied at Craiova Airport to warmly see off Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu when they left for Bucharest." Thus the inhabitants of Craiova and Dolj County showed their adherence to the party and state's domestic and foreign policy, and their determination to work with great responsibility to implement the guidelines and recommendations made by the party secretary general and to record the best results in developing the city and county.

"Upon arriving in Bucharest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee."

CEAUSESCU, KUWAITI AMIR SPEAK AT DINNER

AU141216 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Sep 81 p 1

[Report on Toasts Delivered by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Kuwait's Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah at 12 September official dinner in Bucharest]

[Text] Romania's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu once again warmly greeted the distinguished guest in our country, and expressed the wish that the visit may mark an important new moment in the development of Romanian-Kuwaiti relations in all areas, especially in expanding economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, in the interests of both peoples. We also want, the Romanian president added, to develop fruitful cooperation in the international arena, too, toward a policy of detente, national independence and peace.

In his turn, the amir of Kuwait, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah once again expressed thanks to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the Romanian Government and people for the warm reception extended to him in Romania, and expressed his country's determination to endeavor to continuously develop the friendship between Romania and Kuwait, between the Kuwaiti and Romanian peoples.

The two heads of state raised toasts to the continuous and manysided development of the friendship and cooperation between Romania and Kuwait, in the interests of both countries and peoples, to the best possible cooperation between the Romanian and Kuwaiti peoples.

BULGARIAN REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARY RECOGNIZED

Ceausescu Sends Greetings

AU101344 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Sep 81 p 5

[Congratulatory message sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to Bulgarian counterparts on Bulgaria's national day]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia.

Dear Comrades, the 37th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, the national holiday of the neighboring and friendly Bulgarian people, is a pleasant opportunity for us to extend most sincere congratulations and warm comradely greetings to you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to all working people in your fatherland on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of all Romanian people and on our own behalf.

The Romanian people are following with keen interest and sincerely rejoice at the noteworthy results recorded by the Bulgarian working people under BCP leadership in building the developed socialist society, in strengthening and modernizing the economy and in improving the material and cultural living standard of all your people.

Our country's party and government highly appreciate the multifaceted development of Romanian-Bulgarian relations during the years of socialist construction and the contribution made to this noble cause by the frequent meetings and fruitful talks at summit level which each time set forth guidelines for raising friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples onto higher levels.

We are firmly convinced that in further acting to consistently implement the documents, decisions and understandings concluded, our political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural-artistic and other relations, as well as cooperation in the international arena will witness an upward evolution thus contributing to successfully building the socialist society in our countries in the interest of the general cause of socialism, independence and peace and of detente, disarmament, understanding and cooperation among all peoples in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

On the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria we want to extend to you, dear comrades, and to the Bulgarian people best wishes for new and ever greater successes in implementing the 12th BCP Congress decisions, in the constant prosperity and flourishing of neighboring and friendly socialist Bulgaria for the triumph of the cause of peace, security and the progress of all peoples.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Festivities Held 8 Sep

AU101348 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Sep 81 p 5

[Summary] A festive meeting was held on 8 September at the Republica Pipe Enterprise Club in Bucharest to mark the 37th anniversary of the victory of the Bulgarian socialist revolution. The meeting was organized by the Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee, the Bucharest Municipal Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and the Romanian-Bulgarian Friendship Association.

The meeting was attended by members of the Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee, the Bucharest Municipal Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the leadership of the Romanian-Bulgarian Friendship Association, representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and numerous Bucharest residents.

Petur Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador in Bucharest, and embassy staff were also present.

The floor was taken by Comrade Ion Bucur, RCP Central Committee member and secretary of the Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee, and by Petur Danailov, Bulgarian Ambassador in Bucharest, who stressed the importance of this revolutionary event for Bulgaria's development.

BULGARIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS VISITING BUCHAREST

Delegation Arrives 15 Sep

AU151815 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1736 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Sep (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the National Assembly, arrived in Bucharest on September 15, at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania.

Talks With Giosan

AU151621 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Sep (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, had an interview on September 15 with the delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the National Assembly, now on a visit to Romania.

Satisfaction was shown at the positive, steadily ascending course of the relations established between Romania and Bulgaria, with emphasis on the importance of the talks and understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov for the strengthening and deepening of the relations of friendship, collaboration and cooperation, in the interests of both countries, of the cause of peace and socialism. In this context, the joint wish was expressed to contribute to raising them to a higher level, to further expanding and improving them. Stress was also laid on the role of the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries in continually amplifying the Romanian-Bulgarian relations, in a better mutual acquaintance and consolidation of the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and countries.

JOINT MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH MAURITANIA

AU151817 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Sep (AGERPRES)--A memorandum was signed in Bucharest on September 15 which stipulates measures of further developing and diversifying the cooperation between Romania and Mauritania in sea fishing, ship building, agriculture, commercial exchanges, training and specialization of Mauritanian cadres in Romania. The document was signed by Marin Capisizu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, chief of the Food Industry Department, and by Lieutenant-Colonel Soumare Silman, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation, minister of fisheries and marine economy.

GREETINGS SENT TO DPRK ON 33D ANNIVERSARY

Ceausescu Message

AU101406 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP], DPRK president:

On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of DPRK's establishment, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the state council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and myself, I want to convey most sincere congratulations and warm, friendly greetings to you, to the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK people's Central Committee and the Korean people.

As an event of crucial importance in Korea's ancient history, the establishment of the DPRK permitted the friendly Korean people to proceed to building a new and free life and a socialist system.

The Romanian communists and people highly appreciate and sincerely rejoice in the noteworthy successes attained by the friendly Korean people in raising the DPRK to higher levels of progress and civilization, and reassert their militant solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean nation for peaceful and independent reunification of their country, on the basis of your recent proposals.

Expressing our party and government's great appreciation for the good Romanian-Korean relations of friendship and cooperation, I want to reassert our conviction that the fraternal relations between our parties and states will further develop forcefully, in the spirit of our talks and agreements, in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and Korean peoples and of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace throughout the world.

I want to take this opportunity to convey to you and to all Korean people most sincere wishes for new and ever greater successes in implementing the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress, and in achieving the vital aspiration of the Korean nation: peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Olteanu's Message

AU101349 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] On the 33rd anniversary of the creation of the DPRK, Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory cable to Army Gen O Chin-u, minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces.

PRESIDENT GREETS MENGISTU ON NATIONAL DAY

AU141405 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 81 p 12

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Administrative Military Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Ethiopian Working People, supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia

On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the Ethiopian people's revolution, on behalf of the Romanian people and government and on myself, I want to convey to you warmest congratulations and best wishes for personal happiness, and for progress and prosperity for the friendly Ethiopian people.

I want to express my conviction that the friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Socialist Ethiopia will increasingly expand and diversify, in the interests of the Romanian and Ethiopian peoples, and in the interests of the cause of national independence, peace and understanding among all nations.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

PDRY PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU

AU141410 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On the occasion of the national anniversary of the friendly Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of myself, the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], I want to convey to you warm and comradely greetings and our best wishes for health, happiness, progress and prosperity for the friendly Romanian people, and for continuous development of our bilateral relations.

[Signed] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, chairman of the Council of Ministers

ROMANIA LIBERA COMMENTS ON 1940 VIENNA DIKTAT

AU110730 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Sep (AGERPRES)--The ROMANIA LIBERA newspaper of September 10, prints an article entitled "The Sad Memory of an Odious Act of Force and Dictate" signed by Mircea Musat, D. Hist. Showing the circumstances 41 years ago of the odious fascist Vienna diktat, the author reminds that through that act, brutally violating Romania's territorial independence and integrity, the fascist and revisionist countries tore away Romania's north-western part and gave it to Horthyist Hungary. It was a tragic event, an unjust sentence, an awful example of the use of force and dictate--the author considers.

After reviewing the heavy battles of the Romanian people waged against the fascist threat and reminding the damage caused by the Iron Guard and the other fascist political groupings that contributed to the weakening of the Romanian people's resistance in its struggle for defending the country's territorial integrity, the article emphasizes among other things:

Hitler Germany's march on and the successive invasions of several European countries, as a result of the concessive policy of the Great Powers of Europe, the outbreak of the Second World War on September 1, 1939 with the aggression on Poland, created a most difficult situation for Romania. Alone in the face of German fascism's aggression, lacking any outside support, Romania fell in the summer of 1940, victim to the imperialist policy of strength and dictate, of subjugation and oppression, of seizure and usurpation of the national territorial unity.

Against this international background--the author highlights--openly encouraged by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, Horthy Hungary intensified its revanchist actions against Romania, considering that the right time had come for its annexationist claims to be met. In parallel with the political and military actions pursuing to make Romania yield to its claims, Horthy Hungary organized a vast network of espionage, diversion and terror in the northwest part of the country, particularly after 1940, paving the ground for a possible military aggression and for a rise of the population of Magyar nationality against the Romanian state in hostile action.

Showing the course of events of August 1940 which culminated in the Vienna arbitration imposed by the Axis Powers, the author of the article writes: The unjust sentence imposed on Romania on August 30, 1940 by the fascist revisionist states in favour of Horthy Hungary through which a territory of 42,350 sq. km inhabited by 2,607,007 people most of whom were Romanians was torn away from the country's body caused a wave of popular demonstrations against this odious act, for firm measures to be taken including armed fight in defence of the country's territorial integrity.

The growing revanchist actions undertaken by Horthy Hungary supported by Hitler Germany and Fascist Italy against Romania in the summer of 1940 were a reason for concern not only of the Romanian people but also of the coinhabiting nationalities in Transylvania and Banat.

The Romanian Communist Party, the Ploughmen's Front, MADOSZ (the organization of the Magyar working people in Romania) other democratic and patriotic organizations, bourgeois political circles, army units rose against the diktat, calling powerful popular manifestations in various centres of the country to ask that the homeland's sovereignty and integrity be defended by way of arms. Moreover, prominent personalities of Romanian science and culture, politicians took an open stand against this historic tragedy.

The article goes on to show that the unjust Vienna sentence imposed by the fascist states on the Romanian people caused a spontaneous reaction of the public opinion abroad which denounced and condemned the diktat as another brutal act of fascist aggression and wrongdoing. The firm statement made by Britain's prime minister Winston Churchill is referred to in this respect.

As concerns the period that followed the Vienna diktat, the article shows: Horthy Hungary established a fascist-type imperialist and colonialist occupation regime in northwest Transylvania pursuing to eliminate the oppressed nations and nationalities, the Romanians in the first place, to give the Magyar population, especially the privileged sections in former Hungary an exclusivist and dominant position. No sooner had the Horthyist occupants entered Transylvania than they began to enforce a programme of repression of Romanians and certain nationalities with a view to physically exterminating them, to artificially tip the demographic balance to the Hungarian population in an attempt to justify a possible permanentization of the occupation regime. Horthyist terror was particularly aimed against the members of the RCP and MADOSZ, and of democratic, antifascist and patriotic organizations who were arrested, tortured, interned in camps and prisons, court-martialled and murdered.

The imperialist Vienna diktat remained in the history of international relations as an expression of the brutal policy of force promoted by the Great Powers at the expense of the small states, ROMANIA LIBERA writes. The Romanian people never got reconciled to the amputation of the national territory. The resistance movement which started immediately after the dictatorship was established gradually spread to the various sections of the population in the occupied territory, the struggle assumed forms and aspects which were as wide-ranging as they were firm. More than 170,000 people were deported to Germany of whom over 100,000 were killed in the years 1941-1944. The victorious revolution of national and social liberation of August 1944 paved the way for the liberation of the whole territory. On October 25, 1944 Romania's whole territory was free. The odious Vienna diktat had virtually been annulled. On February 10, 1947, the Paris peace conference gave legal consecration to that reality, pointing to the null and void character of the fascist Vienna diktat. History, Mircea Musat writes in conclusion, shows that the policy of force and dictate, of threat of force, the violation of territorial integrity, interference in internal affairs are all doomed to failure. People can through their fight reject or cancel any dictate imposed on them that runs counter to their vital interests.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH EGYPT--Bucharest, 12 Sep (AGERPRES)--A programme regarding the application of the agreement on technical and scientific cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt for 1981-1983 was signed in Bucharest on Saturday, September 12. The programme, which stipulates concrete means of expanding bilateral collaboration, was signed by Gheorghe Cioara, minister secretary of state at the National Council for Science and Technology, and Prof Ibrahim Badran, president of the academy for scientific research and technology of Egypt. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 12 Sep 81 AU]

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI PAYS VISIT

Report on Arrival 14 Sep

LD142024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1943 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep (TANJUG)--Stefan Andrei, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived on an official visit to Yugoslavia this evening on an invitation from Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Talks between the two ministers are to start here tomorrow.

Vrhovec-Andrei Talks, Toasts

LD152115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1321 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG)--The talks between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and his Romanian counterpart Stefan Andrei, who arrived last night for an official and friendly visit to our country, were held in Belgrade today in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere which traditionally characterizes Yugoslav-Romanian meetings.

The two ministers used this meeting, the third this year, to exchange views on some problems of bilateral cooperation which in the preceding 8 months has been lagging considerably behind the envisaged volume. In examining the reasons for this state of affairs, Vrhovec and Andrei agreed that during the coming meeting of the Yugoslav-Romanian mixed commission a program for extending economic cooperation especially in the sphere of specialization and cooperation, joint investments and appearance on third markets would be formulated and implemented.

Within the context of the exchange of views on some topical international questions both the guest and the host placed emphasis--it has been learned--on the present situation in Europe and the relations between the two superpowers. Endorsing the coming Haig-Gromyko meeting, the ministers stressed the stands of their respective countries holding that detente cannot be reduced only to agreements between the two superpowers and their military alliances, and that it must become a universal process embracing all countries and regions of the world. In this context they stressed the need for the Madrid CSCE meeting to continue so that the positive spirit of the process begun in Helsinki may be preserved.

Vrhovec and Andrei also discussed the problems of trouble spots, especially the situation in Namibia, Afghanistan and the Middle East. Cooperation between the two countries at the international level was also discussed, especially in the United Nations in connection with the coming session of the UN General Assembly, and at other international meetings.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec gave a formal luncheon today in honor of his guest which, in addition to the participants in the talks between the two ministers, was attended by:

Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the federal executive Council; Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Nijaz Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Federal Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for Foreign Affairs; Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milovan Markovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; and others.

In the toast which he proposed on this occasion, Josip Vrhovec stressed that mutually advantageous cooperation and links of friendship between our countries have firm foundations, for their principles and orientations were provided by Presidents Tito and Ceausescu.

This remains a pointer in our readiness to provide a new impetus in these relations and to extend the possibilities of their comprehensive development.

We thus confirm in practice the value of the principles of equality and noninterference, as well as respect for independence and sovereignty, as necessary bases for the realization of active peaceful coexistence, the need for which is strongly in evidence again today.

We stress with satisfaction, Vrhovec continued, that precisely such Romanian-Yugoslav relations marked a major contribution to the stabilization of the situation in the Balkans. I believe it is not necessary to demonstrate the degree to which this was significant as an impetus to broader positive trends.

In view of the difference in the international positions of our two countries, this joint contribution to peace, detente and stability in this region also has an extra value. For it demonstrates precisely the universal value of these principles. Only through such a practical policy of good neighborliness was it possible to make an essential change in the general climate in the Balkans.

We are happy to endorse everything that strengthens the prospect of transforming this sensitive part of Europe from an interbloc zone into an area of cooperation, trust and security, as set out in the Helsinki Final Act, Vrhovec said, emphasizing:

"The reason why this is still not being fully realized should be sought in the lack of will of some participants to contribute to this process through their own practical policy."

But this is no reason for us to end our efforts to create the conditions for the peoples of this region of a life in peace and security.

We have always believed that together with consistent respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference, a correct policy toward national minorities, which are numerous in this Balkan area, can serve as a bridge of linking and trust. We are pleased that this important principle of international life is no matter of dispute in our mutual relations. After all, it is not by chance that together with all the many important principles contained in the Helsinki Final Act, this also found its place.

The federal secretary added that we consider the spirit and letter of Helsinki to be a very significant pointer in organizing relations and in strengthening security in Europe. This, naturally, requires a uniform realization of the content of all the "baskets" of that document, including the issue of disarmament, which occupies a very significant place.

Two world wars started on this continent, and the concentration of nuclear missile systems and of classical weapons on European soil is today such as to rightly concern all peoples deeply.

That is why we advocate so forcefully a break in this race and the opening up of paths which would lead to real disarmament. We believe that a successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting would undoubtedly be a bright point on this path.

We consider, Vrhovec said, that peace is indivisible in the world. This leads us into a resolute struggle to resolve the major problems of today, and also into the search for peaceful solutions to dangerous global crises which threaten the world's general security. Here, we are thinking primarily of enhancing the joint consciousness of the need for a new international economic order. Only on this path can we realize greater justice, eliminate the deep chasm between the industrially developed and developing countries and create greater stability in international life.

As regards global crises, from southern Africa to the Middle East and central and southeast Asia, or any region where colonialism or any other form of foreign domination wants to realize its interest by force, peaceful, just and lasting solutions can be found only in the elimination of foreign intervention and interference, with the full affirmation of the right of a people to live in peace and security, to remain independent and to determine their own fate. This must be the supreme right of all peoples, a right on which no one should trample for any reason, Vrhovec stressed.

Replying to Vrhovec, Stefan Andrei said in his toast:

First, I wish to thank you for your excellent hospitality in Belgrade and to express my complete satisfaction with the talks with you, the talks with Comrade Dolanc and the reception with Comrade Kraigher. In all this I see the expression of friendship, cooperation and goodneighborliness between our countries. The talks once again underscored the great similarity and identity which exist in our two countries' stances in relation to the need for a constant improvement in relations between Romania and Yugoslavia. In recent years relations between our countries have developed strongly, particularly as a result of the frequent meetings between our leaders, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Tito. Romanian-Yugoslav relations are a model of relations between friendly and neighboring countries which are building socialism in specific conditions, and they thereby contribute to the struggle for peace and cooperation. The Romanian people highly assess and always stress the significance of agreements between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito, whose spirit has fortunately contributed to the development of relations in recent years, too.

In this connection Andrei especially emphasized the visit which President Ceausescu paid to Belgrade last year and his meeting with Cvijetin Mijatovic in Timisoara.

We have exceptionally good conditions for expanding and diversifying these conditions, Andrei stressed. During the talks which we held there was a clear manifestation of the common desire to continue to develop our relations, especially in the economic sphere. In this we are proceeding from the potential of our two countries, so that good political relations exist in parallel with the good and sound economic basis of our economic relations. The talks clearly showed, he said, that it is indispensable for us to carry out an analysis which should show what are the causes which hampered the development of our relations. We should utilize the economic and technical potentials of the two countries in order to ensure mutually beneficial cooperation which could pave the road toward the highest level technology for us. We should act in such a way as to be competitive in foreign markets.

The development of Romanian-Yugoslav relations is very fruitful. The necessary prerequisites exist for the further development of these relations in keeping with our countries' needs. We should act in such a way that the difficult economic situation in the world is less capable of affecting our countries. Romania is preoccupied with the desire to ensure the best conditions for this cooperation.

We agree with you, the Romanian minister stressed, that, it is necessary to act in such a way that the situation in the Balkans can be peaceful, and that the Balkan states can pursue a policy which is in keeping with the interests of peace in this region and in the whole world.

We should work in such a way that the Balkans cannot become a zone of confrontation and of the policy of the spheres of influence. It is necessary that problems in the Balkans should be resolved politically, through negotiations held in the spirit of the well-known principles of international relations.

"Today it is more necessary than ever that on the basis of the similarity between our views and attitudes we should act together with the aim of realizing the attitudes defined in the Helsinki document and ensuring the success of the Madrid meeting, work together against the further arming of our continent, and take steps toward disarmament, toward the withdrawal of all foreign troops from foreign territories, against the bloc policy.

"We advocate the abolition of the two blocs and above all the military organizations of these blocs. Relations in Europe should be relations between independent sovereign states, protected from any kind of aggression. I should like to stress the broad co-operation in the struggle for detente in which our people are involved, and we consider this to be of great significance not only for Europe but also for the whole world," Stefan Andrei stressed.

He said: We advocate settling disputes by means of negotiations and political contracts. Thus we work for the independence of Namibia and all other states which are still under foreign domination. We opose every kind of political domination, exploitation and hegemony. We are in favor of every people's right to be master of its own destiny. We reject the use of force or threat of force.

Our talks also manifested the resolve of our two states to work together with other developing countries, with nonaligned countries, with small and medium-sized countries, for the settling of all the problems on the basis of the principles of international law. We are working for the liquidation of underdevelopment, for the new international economic order, for equality and respect for independence and sovereignty, for the abolition of the old relations which were based on inequality.

Our visit was a short one, Andrei said, but very fruitful and it is a manifestation of the spirit which prevails in relations between our countries, the spirit of friendship and understanding which make it possible to find ways to work together in both the bi-lateral sphere and on the international scene in the spirit of the documents adopted at the highest level.

Dolanc Receives Andrei

LD151636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG)--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian minister of foreign affairs. During their meeting they noted with satisfaction that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the RCP and between the two countries are developing successfully. Both sides expressed readiness to advance friendly Yugoslav-Romanian relations and cooperation still further in all fields on the basis of well known principles.

Stane Dolanc and Stefan Andrei exchanged information about the current social developments in Yugoslavia and Romania and about the activities of the LCY and the RCP in their domestic spheres of activity.

Views were also exchanged during the meeting on a number of topical international problems. The conversation, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, was also attended by Trifun Nikolic, SFRY ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania, Dusan Lazic, leading official in the international sector of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Nicolae Mihai, Romanian ambassador to the SFRY.

Andrei Meets Kraigher 15 Sep

AU152017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (AGERPRES)--Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, now on an official visit of friendship to Belgrade, was received on September 15, 1981, by Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, characteristic of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations, high appreciation was given to the steady development of the manysided collaboration between Romania and the SFRY, to the deepening of their cooperation in international life. Emphasis was placed with satisfaction on the development of the relations between the two countries in keeping with the understandings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito, as well as on the decisive role the summit meetings further have for the consolidation of friendship and solidarity, as well as for the expansion of mutual collaboration. It was noted that, according to the documents adopted and the understandings covenanted during the official visit of friendship Nicolae Ceausescu paid to the SFRY in October 1980, new achievements were scored in deepening and diversifying the bilateral relations.

Both parties' determination was expressed to take action for the intensification of the collaboration, especially in the economic and technico-scientific fields, for the integral implementation of the summit decisions.

During the exchange of views on the evolution of the international situation, the two parties' concern was expressed over the mounting tension, the acceleration of the policy of strength, of division and redivision of the spheres of influence and domination, over the unprecedented intensification of the arms race and the deepening of the international economic crisis which endangers ever more the world peace, the independence and security of the peoples. Romania's and Yugoslavia's determination was expressed to act in the future, too, together with other socialist countries, with the developing and non-aligned countries, with all democratic and progressive forces in order to halt the international tension, to resume and further the policy of detente, collaboration and observance of national independence, for peace, disarmament and security, for the democratization of the international relations, the building of the new international economic order.

Romania and Yugoslavia declare for the conclusion in concrete positive results of the Madrid meeting that should secure the covening of the conference on strengthening confidence and disarmament in Europe, the expansion of the collaboration among all participant states and the continuity of the process of building security and developing the collaboration through the convening of further European reunions.

The interview occasioned an exchange of salutes between president Nicolae Ceausescu and S. Kraigher.

The interview was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs.

Visit Concludes

LD151645 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG)--Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, who has been visiting our country at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left for Timisoara this afternoon. Stefan Andrei was accompanied as far as the border point near Vrsac by Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Press Statement on Visit

LD151702 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG)--The following press statement has been issued at the end of the official and friendly visit to our country by Stefan Andrei.

"Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia 14-15 September 1981 at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

"Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Minister Stefan Andrei, and on this occasion Andrei conveyed a friendly message from Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and RCP general secretary.

"The Romanian minister of foreign affairs was also received by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

"Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Minister Stefan Andrei carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on the development of bilateral relations and topical international issues.

"They noted with satisfaction that relations between the two countries are developing successfully on the bases set out at traditional Yugoslav-Romanian summit meetings, in a spirit of friendship, good neighborliness and mutual understanding. Both sides confirmed their readiness to continue to promote overall cooperation and referred in particular to the need to intensify economic cooperation on long-term bases.

"The two ministers expressed concern at the ever increasing deterioration of the international situation. They emphasized the need for active involvement by all countries in favor of peace, international security, the setting up of a new international economic order, and end to the arms race, real disarmament, nuclear and classical, and equitable international cooperation. They stressed that all countries must strictly respect the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs in their mutual relations in order for detente to be renewed and strengthened, and that they should not resort to the use or threat of force but peacefully resolve all disputes between states. They also underscored the right of every people to determine its own paths of development and to take equal part in the solution of international problems.

"The two ministers confirmed the readiness of Yugoslavia and Romania to continue to contribute constructively in the future to the realization of these aims.

"The two sides paid special attention to issues relating to the building of security and cooperation in Europe. They stressed the significance of positive results from the Madrid meeting which will provide a new stimulus for the realization of all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. They drew attention to the need to call a conference on strengthening cooperation and disarmament in Europe and to ensure the continuity of the CSCE.

"During the talks both sides expressed their readiness to continue to make an active contribution to the consolidation of good-neighborly relations and to the promotion of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans in various spheres in accordance with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

"Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Minister Stefan Andrei expressed the conviction that this visit and these talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and respect, will provide a new impetus for the strengthening of Yugoslav-Romanian relations and comprehensive good-neighborly cooperation.

"Minister Stefan Andrei invited Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec to pay an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the invitation was accepted with pleasure."

SERBIAN LEAGUE PRESIDIUM ON KOSOVO PROBLEMS

AU151240 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Dusan Djordjevic report on an expanded session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia on Kosovo social and economic development; in Belgrade on 14 September--carried "In the Center of Attention" program--passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Analyzing the social and economic situation in the province of Kosovo in a lengthy introductory speech, Ivan Stambolic, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia and president of the Serbian Executive Council, noted that the basic issue was a change in the structure of investments and production in the entire development orientation in order to create more room for employment, for the processing industry and similar activities, that is, how to ensure a material basis for self-managing association of labor and a pooling of resources.

"Adopting the report of the president of the Central Committee as a document of the League of Communists of Serbia, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, at its session on 6 May this year, instructed the pertinent organs of the republic and the province to accelerate and expand practical work in this direction. In other words, the organs of the republic and the provinces are facing the immediate task of developing appropriate self-managing mechanisms and methods of economic policy so as to accelerate the development of the Province of Kosovo.

"An exceptional opportunity existed for something of the sort at that time. We were about to adopt the social plan of the Socialist Republic of Serbia for the period until 1985. Nearly 2 months later, when the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia adopted Serbia's social plan for the period until 1985, we were able to note that the organs of the republic and the provinces, despite adopting the report of the president of the Central Committee submitted to the May session and despite expressing themselves in favor of a more rapid development of Kosovo and in favor of social accords and self-managing agreements, in fact did not carry out this task.

"In other words, after 2 months, the plan only repeated the conclusion of the Central Committee. In my view, the basic reason that the task assigned to the organs of the republics and the provinces by the Central Committee was not carried out is their understanding of the constitution which disputes the exclusive role of the republic in planning and in the republic's social plan.

"On this occasion, there is no need to stress all the different existing views on the unity of the republic. However, it is necessary to point to the difference between nonadoptment of the joint development policy in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the positions and conclusions of the second meeting of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina on the policy of the long-term development of the socialist autonomous province of Vojvodina of 25 September 1974, which are very clear in this respect. I quote: 'The Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina is fully responsible for its own socioeconomic development, but at the same time, on the basis of the jointly agreed upon development policy and responsibility it is responsible for the development of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.' On that occasion, the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina instructed all its members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists of Vojvodina that, I quote, 'on the occasion of adopting its own and common development programs, all proponents of planning proceed from the jointly agreed development policy in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.'

"It is incumbent upon us to discuss at a future date what has prompted the disputes on the unity of the republic in the development policy; on the unified functions of the social plan of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as set forth in article 305 of the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; and on the need for the republic as the united state and self-managing community to support a more rapid development of Kosovo.

"However, I am not mentioning all this because of what has already happened during the process of coordinating the positions on encouraging a self-managing association of labor and pooling of resources to achieve a more rapid development of Kosovo in the republic, but also because we continue to face the tasks of the Central Committee that we have not carried out."

Continuing his speech, Ivan Stambolic spoke about the preparations for the development plan for the current medium-term period. It is expected that the social plan of the Province of Kosovo for 1981-1985 will be adopted by the end of this year. In the next 5 years, over 115 billion dinars should be invested in the province's economy. A rough examination of the structure, volume and planned projects of these investments call for a reexamination, Ivan Stambolic said. He spoke extensively about the overall social, material and cultural progress of the province of Kosovo, as compared with the country as a whole, and stressed that Kosovo's economic strength has increased more than twelve-fold during the past 30 years, while the economic strength of other parts of the country has increased about sixfold.

"The economic structure of Kosovo's population has been greatly changed. In the 1948-1980 period, the proportion of agricultural workers in the overall population has been reduced from 80.9 percent to 43.2 percent. The number of people having secondary, higher and high education has increased more than fourfold. The completed social and economic changes, although significant, are not so intensive that they could influence more vital changes in the birthrate. In 1978, some 61 percent of the population was under 25 years of age. The proportion of economically active persons has dropped due to a slower increase in employment than in the total population.

"The total number of employed persons increased from 38,000 to over 178,000 in 1980, that is, nearly fivefold. Employment in the social sector of the economy in Kosovo increased more rapidly than the average for the country by some 30 percent. However, because of a more rapid increase in the overall population than in employment, the proportion of employment in relation to Yugoslavia has dropped from 46.6 percent in 1962 to 42.9 percent. Bearing in mind this circumstance as well as others, it is indisputable that the problem of a high increase in population calls for pursuing an active population policy."

Continuing his speech, Ivan Stambolic said that, despite the achieved results, the Province of Kosovo had not overcome the inherited backwardness, while the problems emanating from an eneven development and the one-sided nature of development, along with the presence of constant subjective weaknesses, have intensified.

"Productivity of labor and the effectiveness of economic operations are the main problems of the past and future development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Although this is also the problem of all other regions in the country, the Province of Kosovo is economically the least developed region and for this reason this applies to Kosovo most of all. In the current state of productivity of labor and the effectiveness of economic operations, every further increase in and spending of funds would only deepen the disproportions and increase economic difficulties.

"An economy which has, so to speak, a negative reproduction because it spends more than it produces, is unable to repay debts. Every further debt makes such an economy even more unable to reproduce. And this is the case today with the economy of the Province of Kosovo and its burdens. Simply stated, what is involved here is that the super-structure is greater than the material basis and thus its autarkic isolation is becoming the material element of nationalistic pressures.

"The reasons for the relative lag in the effectiveness of economic operations and productivity of labor in Kosovo have existed for a long time. I would like to remind you that many of these reasons were identified as early as 1971 by the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia when it discussed and decided on the roads, methods and measures for accelerating the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the 1971-1975 period. Today we are again in a situation in which we can list in the main the same reasons for a relative lag in the productivity of labor in Kosovo as were identified by the republican assembly in 1971.

"Along with all this, the negative effect that many of these reasons have had on the productivity of labor has not diminshed during the past decade. On the contrary, this effect has increased. All this leads to the conclusion that the concept and policy of development in Kosovo respected very little the 1971 conclusions of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia which, bearing in mind the expressed need for accelerating the rate of growth in the productivity of labor in Kosovo, determined, as the direction and framework of the Kosovo development program, the cirteria for achieving competition in economic operations, for an economic activization of the abundant economic resources in the province and for accelerating an increase in the level of employment of the population able to work in the province and outside it."

The president of the Serbian Executive Council advocated a complex review of the problem of productivity, since a half-truth can easily be abused, With such a half-truth, for instance, the Albanian nationalists could try to falsely portray Kosovo's laggins development and its alleged exploitation in Serbia and Yugoslavia. On the other hand, nationalists in Yugoslavia, particularly the greater- Serbian nationalists, could abuse this fact to advance their nationalist theses on how Serbia gives increasingly more to Kosovo, while less and less work is being done in Kosovo.

The best critic of the concept and policy of Kosovo development are the results of daily practice, Ivan Stambolic said. There are a number of facts indicating that the concepts and policy of Kosovo development were erroneous in many ways. The criticism of the statist-nationalist ideology and political practice that developed from and relied on this ideology cannot be dismissed now. We would be making a mistake if we were not subjecting the concept and policy of Kosovo development to the same criticism. It is indispensable to put an end to the leader-like illusions and subjectivistic wishes about Kosovo's economic development, Ivan Stambolic said. The concentration of funds on the basis of state, their administrative centralization and the technobureaucratic control have led to negative economic and political consequences in Kosovo and have not even contributed to an accelerated increase in productivity of labor. These funds had precisely the opposite effect, the president of the Serbian Executive Council said.

For this reason, the association of labor and pooling of resources between the organizations of associated labor in the Province of Kosovo and within the framework of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia in particular, is another key focal point and task of the development policy. This is a condition and a realistically attainable road by which to truly solve the problem of the Kosovo economy's effectiveness.

Ivan Stambolic also spoke about the need to more closely link the organizations of associated labor from Serbia proper with the organizations in the Province of Kosovo. He listed examples of disintegration processes in the economy since 1976.

"On this occasion, it is again necessary to repeat that the outstanding economic interest of associated labor and the economy of the Socialist Republic of Serbia is that the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo should achieve as rapid a development as possible, that the self-managing market should expand and be strengthened and that thus the economic strength of our togetherness should strengthen. For this reason, the allocation and investment of funds in the development of the Province of Kosovo is not a fine, as it is made to appear by Serbian nationalists, nor is it charity, as it is made to appear by Albanian nationalists. On the contrary, it is a historic interest of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and a revolutionary task of all socialist forces to make possible and to contribute to the development and spread of socialist self-management in Kosovo, as this is the guarantee of our future and the strengthening of equality, brotherhood and unity.

"I believe that the focal sectors and the directions of the economic development in the Province of Kosovo should be the processing industry, agriculture and small economy, and that in such a way that they will be most closely linked with the rest of the economy of the republic and Yugoslavia."

In Ivan Stambolic's view, today and in the foreseeable future, the key problem of the Province of Kosovo's development is to employ the able-bodied population. The present assessments indicate that 58,000 persons could be employed in Kosovo by 1985, and another 10,000 persons in other republics and the Province of Vojvodina. Ivan Stambolic also said that the school educational system must be adapted to the employment possibilities.

"The situation is such that it calls for an urgent organization of retraining, including the learning of a language of one of the other peoples in case one is employed outside the Province of Kosovo. Therefore, the problem arises of an urgent elaboration of the employment policy, a change in the concept and policy of development, a change in educational policy and the problem of taking measures concerning the policy of an economically active population, which viewed on a long-term basis, should humanize both economic reproduction and the population increase in such a way that it will bring the population increase in line with the material growth and the development of the economy.

"This problem must not be put aside. The statist-nationalist tab must be removed from this problem. It is precisely because of the future of the current and future generations that we must already now succeed in this policy, just as we must also do this in an appropriate way in the other parts of Yugoslavia. We must find a way of including the population policy in our self-managing social planning, too. Only thus will we achieve the social-class sense of the policy of national equality, will we achieve a linkage between the increase in the production strength of work and the growth of the population, and thus be able to control the laws of our own reproduction."

In concluding his introductory speech, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, said that a large, skilled and socialistically self-managing oriented workers class had developed in the Province of Kosovo, a class that represents the largest socially homogeneous part of the province's population. This workers class, together with the workers class of the other parts of the republic and Yugoslavia, is the key proponent and guarantor of the further socialist self-managing of Kosovo and the entire Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia.

"The task of the League of Communists and its communist vanguard, as opposed to its vanguard that consists of the pillars of society, is to open up this road, to specifically perceive what this road means, what it makes possible and what obstructs the vanguard along this road. This certainly is precisely the correct historic chance for further successful development and progress on the basis of the direction of the LCY program. It is certain that this class, which produces more than it consumes, makes possible the only true affirmation of the overall material and cultural progress, as well as the affirmation of the existence of the peoples and nationalities, of all working peoples and citizens living in the Province of Kosovo and the entire Republic of Serbia and the SRFY."

The first participant in the discussion following Ivan Stambolic's introductory speech was Milos Minic, who said among other things:

"If we were to seek the causes solely in a lack of vigilance, political mistakes, in the errors made in the policy toward Albania and so forth, this would not yield any result. The causes should be sought in Kosovo's socioeconomic development policy, which provided the objective economic basis for these causes. This is my deepest conviction, my deepest conviction. This conviction is not of a recent date. For at least 10 years I have been convinced that this policy must have grave consequences. For this reason I believe that this is the key problem for a general consolidation of the situation in Kosovo and for ensuring the further socialist development.

"I must express my personal conviction that all this may bring very temporary results if progress is not made in this field, if no rapid advance is made in this field, if a development policy is not adopted soon and if the implementation of this development policy does not begin soon. In my view, this also is the key problem for preventing Albanian irredentism and nationalism in general in Kosovo and further afield."

Bahri Oruci, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, stressed that great results have been achieved in the province with the assistance of the entire community. Bahri Oruci also spoke about the fact that associated labor had practically no influence on the investment policy. There are few cases in which workers decided on the investment programs.

Zarko Papic believes that the basic causes of the economic difficulties in Kosovo cannot be sought solely in underdevelopment and in a shortage of funds. What is involved, in fact, are the development programs and the difficult structure of investments. He advocated a development policy lead to a reduction in unemployment.

Dusan Gligorijevic said that statism was exceptionally strong in creating the development policy and advocated a greater activity of all elements in implementing the new orientation in Kosovo's development. Bosko Krunic stressed that Vojvodina is preparing 10 programs for constructing porjects in Kosovo. However, the process of pooling resources is advancing very slowly. The federal fund for advancing the development of the underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo was in the nature of a tax and did not stimulate a pooling of resources.

Bora Jovic, Uros Seslija, Aleksandar Mitrovic, Predrag Cuckic and Dusan Ckrebic also participated in the discussion. Dusan Ckrebic believes that the Kosovo development plan should be adopted for a longer period, not just until 1985.

"Considerable funds are channeled to Kosovo economic development and they will continue to be channeled for this purpose. What is new in relation to earlier 5-year periods is that, with difficulty nonetheless, a step further has been taken to develop the system of encouraging a more rapid development of the underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo. A significant new step has been taken which is not only important from the quantitative standpoint, but is primarily important from the viewpoint of creating the conditions for the further development of self-management and a firmer linkage among the organizations of associated labor.

"Accordingly, it is up to us, both when Kosovo is involved as well as when the overall development of the underdeveloped republics is involved, to introduce these innovations into the system. If we give up on the threshhold of taking new steps in the system, we will most likely also give up in the further--not only the further, logical buildup of the economic structure--development of self-management.

"Accordingly, this problem, which has its quantitative side-- the 50 percent of funds that is being pooled on the basis of the interest of the organizations of associated labor--is the beginning of new relations and a significant change in the existing practice, and thus also a change and the creation of the conditions for the further development of socioeconomic relations in our society and in our economy.

"I believe that this is a decisive moment to assert the development of the self-management system and to find real interests between the organizations of associated labor and the development of a logical economic structure that is being developed from this, I would say, internal logic of the organizations of associated labor and the market and not by means of a state intervention and the state institutes for economic planning.

"Until recently, exclusive stress was put on the need for greater funds. Problems have accumulated and it was believed that only by allocating more funds would certain important problems of development be overcome. Daily practice has demonstrated the opposite. It is obvious that this overemphasis on funds and the shortage of funds, the belief that problems could only be solved by allocating the largest amount of funds has in the end proved to be counterproductive."

At the conclusion of the substantial discussion today, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, said that it is exactly the strongly bureaucratic-statist relationship in the Province of Kosovo, as the least developed part of the country, that has had the gravest consequences. The provincial leadership succumbed to a bureaucratic-statist consciousness. We are now conducting talks on how to ensure Kosovo's self-managing development on the basis of associating labor and pooling resources. Instead of statism being the main factor in expanded reproduction, it is now indispensable that in the future, associated labor in the province should come to the fore, and this also applies to the associated labor in the republic.

The Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia decided to prepare a summary of today's session and send it to the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and to the leadership of the League of Communists in Serbia.

SERBIAN DEFENSE COUNCIL REVIEWS EXERCISES

AU151922 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] The Council for National Defense of the Serbian Presidency has reviewed the results and experiences of the all-people's defense exercises in the republic, and called attention to the need for even more completely and constantly incorporating these experiences in the plans and other documents pertaining to defense. The Council adopted a report on the organization and work of the courts of honor for reserve military officers and discussed the draft directives for further developing territorial defense.

SERBIAN INFORMATION BODY ON NATIONAL EQUALITY

AU111920 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Zivojin Jerotijevic report]

[Text] The dissemination of information in the languages of peoples and nationalities is considerably advanced in Serbia: A wider circulation has been achieved, the quality of articles has been improved and the number of press organs has increased. Over 120 newspapers are now published in nationality languages. There is nearly no part of the republic which is not reached by radio and television programs. Making these appraisals at their joint session today, the commissions for intranational relations of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia and the Serbian Republic SAWP Conference stressed the need to examine more thoroughly some unsolved problems. Zivojin Jerotijevic reports:

The following data illustrate the breakthroughs of the policy of equality in providing information in the languages of peoples and nationalities: In Vojvodina, the province with the largest number of nationalities, radio and television carry information programs in five languages; two daily newspapers--one in Serbo-Croatian and one in Hungarian--are published and there are three weekly newspapers respectively in Romanian, Ruthenian and Slovak. Belgrade television, together with other television stations, carries information programs in Hungarian, Romanian and Albanian and a biweekly program in Bulgarian. The Bratstvo News Publishing House publishes newspapers and books in Bulgarian, and Nis radio also broadcasts a part of its program in that language. In Kosovo, the radio and television programs are trilingual, the daily newspapers are published in Albanian and Serbo-Croatian and one newspaper is published in Turkish. The first step has also been made in introducing the Romany language in the information media.

The discussion at the session of the two commissions was not reduced to listing past achievements, regardless of how great they may be. Considerable attention was devoted to certain unsolved problems, the most important of which certainly deals with the editorial concept of newspapers published in the languages of nationalities. What is in fact involved in this connection is rather a strong orientation of these newspapers to publish articles exclusively about the nationalities concerned and their members, the communities in which they live, their cultural heritage and fooklore and the cultivation of their traditions. As was pointed out at the session, this editorial concept is unacceptable because it promotes the withdrawal of the organs concerned within their own nationality and creates the image of some kind of a nationality oasis. It was stated that there can be no room in this sphere for any kind of division or for emphasizing some kind of special nationality interests. As recent Kosovo events have confirmed, the insistence on this concept leads to nationalist digressions, from which there is only one step to sowing mutual mistrust and making special demands.

The issue of implementing the principle of proportional equality of languages in information dissemination is certainly one of the topics that deserves serious analysis. For instance, in Kosovo, in accordance with the numerical proportions in the population, 72 percent of radio and television programs are broadcast in Albanian, about 17 percent in Serbo-Croatian and 11 percent in Turkish. The possibility of listening and watching Belgrade Radio and Television programs is usually cited as an additional explanation in this connection. However, there are also other views on this proportional distribution.

Proceeding from the appraisal that the public media mostly measured up to their tasks in reporting on Kosovo events, members of the two commissions devoted considerable attention to certain--as it was stated--explosive reactions to the individual articles which were at fault. These articles provoked polemics and resulted in charges of national intolerance toward the entire Albanian people as well as in replies to these hasty reactions, something that was not to the advantage of the struggle against couunterrevolution. The insistence on a more lenient approach to any form of nationalistic attitudes, regardless of whether they are cloaked in oversensitivity or due to criticisms about violations of national rights, was characterized as unacceptable. It was stated at the joint session of the party and the SAWP commissions for intranational relations that these attitudes directly contradict the policy of the League of Communists on national equality as well as the basic interests of the unity and togetherness of our entire society.

VOIVODINA DEFENSE COUNCIL ON PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES

LD142216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Novi Sad, 14 Sep (TANJUG)--The National Defense Council of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina met in Novi Sad today. At the session, which was chaired by Radovan Vlajkovic, the state of the defense preparations of Vojvodina's information-propaganda organs and organizations was discussed.

The council endorsed the present activities of the proponents of defense preparations in the field of information-propaganda activity and noted that significant achievements have been scored by these organs and organizations. Proceeding from the importance of information-propaganda activity in conditions of immediate danger of war and of actual war, the council adopted measures for the further improvement of the all-people's defense systems in this area.

The council discussed and endorsed the policy and the direction of the development of territorial defense and also discussed and formulated tasks for the improvement of the all-people's defense system in the area of health in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.